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MADRID CSCE UNLIKELY TO RECESS 'NEXT WEEK'

LD071314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 7 Dec 81

[By TANJUG correspondent Moma Pudar]

[Text] Madrid, 7 Dec (TANJUG) -- If no wonder happens, and wonders do not occur, it should not be expected that the Madrid meeting of the CSCE will be closed next week. The Madrid meeting on European Security and Cooperation started in spring 1980 and was scheduled to end first in March this year, and later to the end of this year. It is completely uncertain at the moment when it will end and with what result. The stands of the blocs are very remote when key problems are in question.

In this situation, the non-aligned and neutral countries are endeavouring to secure reaching of a compromise on basic controversial questions, the most difficult of them being: to determine the zone in which measures for the strengthening of military security would be carried out and the promotion of human rights.

Realism leads to the conclusion that solution of these problems cannot be achieved within a short period of time. This action of the non-aligned and neutral countries could therefore serve, as is assessed here, seeking of final compromise in the next stage of the CSCE -- next year.

A conflict between two opposite camps (the Eastern and Western) could now break out also over the determination of the duration of the recess at the CSCE which would begin in the second half of this month. According to some views, this recess could last for months, perhaps even to next autumn.

POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES CSCE MEETING 7 DEC

LD081112 Warsaw PAP in English 0834 GMT 8 Dec 81

[By PAP correspondent Jan Dziedzic]

[Text] Madrid, 7 Dec (PAP -- Addressing the working group of the CSCE Madrid meeting which deals with the issues of further cooperation, the Polish delegate Dr Adam Rotfeld came out for preserving the to-date achievements of the work started in Helsinki.

The multilateral process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, he said, cannot be limited only to meetings of the Belgrade-Madrid type as it embraces various forms: experts' meetings on peaceful settlement of disputes in Europe, on cooperation in the Mediterranean, the scientists' forum which had already been held in Hamburg and the cultural forum being prepared now.

At the present stage, the Polish representative said, the crucial issue for the further development of the process of security and cooperation in Europe is the question of convening a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe. The decision on this question would provide the process of CSCE with a new dimension including the sphere of military relations on the European Continent -- hence, the importance of convening, apart from another CSCE meeting, a conference on military detente and disarmament.

Both questions should be treated as elements of one goal, which is the enlivening of detente.

CSSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES MBFR MEETING 3 DEC

AU071335 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Dec 81 pp 1, 7

[CTK Vienna dispatch: "The Need for Constructive Will; Czechoslovak Delegate E. Keblusek Spoke in Vienna"]

[Text] Yesterday the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe continued with the 291st plenary meeting.

It was addressed by Ambassador Emil Keblusek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation. He concentrated on two key issues on which the talks are getting stranded through the fault and intransigence of the West. The first concerns the unrealistic concept of an asymmetrical reduction, by means of which the NATO states are trying to gain unilateral military advantages, and the second the need for mutual linkage between the two reduction stages, which they are trying to avoid by all possible means.

The Czechoslovak delegate stated, among other things, that the argument about a "considerable superiority of the Warsaw Pact countries" does not hold ground. It is a fact that the approximate military parity does not exist just on paper but also in reality. The correlation of force that has been established in this area guarantees both sides' security. This parity made it possible to initiate the process of political detente in Europe and to convene the Vienna talks in 1973. During the deliberations in Vienna, this approximate parity of military forces has been practically maintained. The rough military parity is confirmed not only by the exchange of official data on the number of troops in 1976, 1978 and 1980 and by many statements of authoritative Western politicians and military representatives but also by many other documents. The report by former U.S. Secretary of Defense H. Brown on the military budget for the fiscal year 1981 states, for example: "There exists an approximate parity between the NATO's nonnuclear forces (including France) deployed currently in the central part of Europe and the number of the Warsaw Pact's troops." General D. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, noted about the United States' military situation in the fiscal year 1981: "The difference between the number of NATO's and the Warsaw Pact's ground troops in this area is not large." Is it not time for the representatives of the West in Vienna to stop making use of the negotiating table for gaining unilateral advantages and to finally rectify their unrealistic attitude?

E. Keblusek further stressed that the socialist countries have accommodated in a far-reaching manner their partners at the talks with many comprehensive as well as partial proposals, which is in the interest of signing as soon as possible mutually acceptable agreements. They are aware of the generally recognized fact that the threat of a military confrontation is greatest precisely in central Europe. That is why they are working in all possible ways toward radically or at least partially reducing this threat while maintaining the approximate military parity between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and strictly respecting the principle of not upsetting the security of either side. The socialist countries regard especially the division of the reduction process into two stages and the possibility of concluding two independent agreements as a significant concession to the West. However, when we accepted this demand we insisted -- and we have not in the least changed this view -- that the reduction stages must be organically interlinked and that this linkage must be firmly established legally in the agreement on the first stage, the Czechoslovak delegate said.

But what has been the West's response to this and other positive steps taken by the socialist countries? Under the pretext of "simplifying" the future agreement on the first stage, it essentially crossed out in its concept many of the positive things that had already been achieved in this respect at the talks. We are, understandably, concerned also by the fact that notwithstanding our new compromise initiative of July and November 1980, whose significance is acknowledged even by the West, the NATO representative in Vienna have done nothing to draw the positions closer to each other and continue to maintain their stiff and negative positions, which is only to the detriment of the question of mutual linkage between the two reduction stages.

Ambassador Keblusek went on to stress, among other things, that the linkage between the first and second reduction stages must be accurately and clearly legally defined in the first agreement. This is a fundamental prerequisite for enabling the process of reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe to gradually, consistently and evenly continue with the participation of all direct participants in the talks.

Ambassador Keblusek then called on the Western participants in the talks in the name of jointly shared interests, to again seriously ponder these questions and to finally rectify their unrealistic stand.

The journalists were briefed on the Czechoslovak delegate's speech by representative of the CSSR delegation J. Chandoga.

LILOV SPEAKS AT PERIODICAL CONFERENCE IN PRAGUE

AU011535 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Nov 81 p 6

["Text" of speech by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, at conference of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine in Prague on 26 November]

[Text] Prague, 26 Nov (BTA) -- Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, leader of the BCP delegation, was the first speaker to take the floor at today's afternoon session of the international conference attended by representatives of fraternal communist and workers' parties discussing the work of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine.

Aleksandur Lilov stated as follows: The BCP Central Committee congratulates the multinational collective of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine and its successful work in editing our joint publication. The BCP approves the accountability report submitted by the editorial collective and appreciates the magazine's positive contribution to the propaganda of the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism, to the analysis of topical problems of the international communist and workers movement, and to the exchange of valuable experience in building real socialism, as well as to the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and reaction, for peace, disarmament and detente.

Our party will continue also in the future, according to its possibilities, to give all-round support to this magazine, which represents an important, constantly active, theoretical link of the communist and workers movement and a valuable source of information. Having participated in its establishment from the time of its first beginnings, the BCP takes an active part in all its initiatives. Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general, is one of its distinguished and regular contributors on topical and difficult problems. Members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and outstanding Bulgarian scholars and public figures are also among contributors to the magazine.

PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM is a publication that enjoys high prestige in Bulgaria. The magazine deals with important and interesting problems, has competent authors and is struggling for the purity and creative development of our revolutionary, scientific theory; it sums up the experience of Marxist-Leninist parties throughout the world and familiarizes the communists and cadres in our country with this experience.

We attach great importance to and highly appreciate the magazine's positive role in rallying the international communist and workers movement. Its very existence and the fact that it appears regularly is an expression of the parties' awareness of unity and a demonstration of the fact that this unity of our movement really exists. PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM is the valuable results and factor of the unity of the international communist and workers movement. To disregard this fact, or to underrate it, to pass it over in silence -- this would be erroneous and, under the present, difficult international situation, it would even be dangerous for our movement. We can certainly be strict and voice criticism, we can contest one or the other subject treated in the magazine -- this is normal and even necessary in view of the multinational and multiparty nature of the publication -- but we are not entitled to and we cannot underrate its incontestable, great and positive role.

A complete identity of thought and action in a theoretical magazine, and especially in a multiparty one, is neither possible nor necessary. Differences of opinions can arise, and as is known, do actually arise within our movement and in the magazine as well. They must be settled on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist principles, upon which relations among our parties are built at the present stage of development. These principles are: proletarian internationalism, equal rights, independence and mutual respect.

We must, at the same time, be unmistakably aware of the fact that the mission and main task of our magazine are to strengthen unity and not to intensify and exacerbate the differences existing within our movement.

Our party cannot support the pathos of difference as the basic pathos in the essence and work of our magazine. Underestimation of differences cannot be overcome through underestimation of our unity, the more so, since what unites us is more essential and more important than the things that distinguish us from each other at the present stage. It is inadmissible to underrate our peculiarities and differences, just as it is inadmissible to transform problems of peace and socialism mainly into a tribune of differences within the international communist and workers movement.

The magazine reflects and cannot help reflecting the state of our movement. The problems of the movements are and cannot be other than problems of the magazine. Nevertheless, not all problems and differences of opinion arising within the magazine should automatically develop into problems of the movement. We must learn to cooperate even better, we must talk, we must discuss the conditions we are facing today, at the end of the 20th century, since we are aware of the vital necessity for the unity of our movement, since we are aware of the fact that if ever we should lose our proletarian, socialist and communist solidarity and cohesion, we would doom the international communist and workers movement to mortal danger and destruction.

The BCP considers that objective conditions and prerequisites exist within the international communist and workers movement, which in our days has achieved a tremendous scope and great successes, which has entered the stage of political, organizational and theoretical maturity, for our joint political and theoretical publication -- the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM -- which is our great common asset -- to continue successfully to implement its highly responsible tasks. The BCP is convinced that such objective prerequisites exist despite the existing differences and difficulties, which we are all aware of.

The main prerequisite for all this is, that the magazine should continue also in the future to act from the positions of Marxism-Leninism, and that the work of the editorial collective should continue to be organized on a principled, constructive and democratic basis. There is no problem that cannot be settled in an acceptable manner, if we act from this position and on this basis.

We approve the proposal made in the accountability report about measures to perfect the democratic principle in leadership and in the activities of the editorial collective of our magazine. We think that it is correct and appropriate with the present state of the communist movement to continue to apply the principle carefully and in the best way possible taking into account the opinions of the representatives of all fraternal parties in discussing and approving the materials to be printed in the magazine. We support, in particular, the proposals on expanding the editorial council's tasks and functions and on the establishment of an international collective secretariat for improving the work of the problem and regional committees, in particular, for the purpose of intensifying the work of all representatives of fraternal parties in the magazine's scientific-theoretical, information and organizational activities.

In this context there is the question of discussing the work of the magazine in the pages of the magazine itself. It is not a question of procedural and organization, or of political discussions. It is a question of theoretical discussions, without which no science can develop, including our own revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist science. Unresolved problems in this respect should not be avoided, but discussed. They must be settled in good time and resolved in a correct manner, from the Marxist point of view. It is necessary for all of us to master the art of openminded and dignified creative dialogue, of truly theoretical debate. This includes: respect for the scientific method and argument, for one's partner's point of view and stand, a debate without denunciations and insinuations, but also without avoiding or glossing over the main and acute problems. It should be a debate on the laws of the theoretical creative spirit. We must discuss contemporary world problems and the problems of our own struggle on a high theoretical and political level -- this is the best way to issue a bulletin on the state of health of the international communist movement.

We are convinced that the magazine is capable of making a great contribution to making such discussions a permanent feature of the theoretical thoughts of communists. It would actually be unjust not to mention the fact that our magazine has already acquired a certain experience in this respect. Our party supports the initiative adopted by the magazine during the period under review of organizing discussions on crucial and topical issues together with the fraternal parties. The accountability report of the editorial board and of the editorial council actually mentions these discussions. We are particularly glad that the magazine's editorial collective is aware of the still unutilized opportunities for organizing truly creative discussions on problems of vital importance to communists and working people, and for preparing them even more efficiently, with a view to improving the lasting effect of our communist discussions.

The period under review about which the editorial board and the editorial council submitted their report at this conference was a period full of changes and development in the worldwide situation, as well as in our movement. We think that PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM has succeeded in keeping pace with the tasks and struggle of our parties and of our movement in this difficult situation. In particular, we are satisfied with the interest in the BCP's work displayed by the magazine and with the assistance accorded to us. Relatively numerous materials dealing with the BCP and with the People's Republic of Bulgaria were published during the period under review and the magazine was given the opportunity to become acquainted with the work of our party and scientific research and ideological institutions, and to participate in various international theoretical conferences and symposiums organized in Bulgaria, as well as in the People's World Peace Parliament held in Sofia. A group of representatives of communist parties from various regions participating in the editorial board of the magazine visited Bulgaria in 1981 and were briefed on our ideological work on the occasion of the celebration of the 90th anniversary of the revolutionary Marxist Party in Bulgaria and the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. Problems of peace and socialism published a report on these topics as a result of this visit, which we positively evaluate.

In our opinion, the greatest event in the cooperation between the BCP and the problems of peace and socialism was the international theoretical conference held in Sofia in December 1978 and devoted to the subject "construction of socialism and communism and the worldwide development." Delegates from 73 parties participated in this conference, 60 of whom were headed by party chairmen, general and first secretaries, by Politburo members and Central Committee secretaries, as well as by many distinguished scholars and theoreticians. There were very valuable and extensive exchanges of ideas and experience on the main problems of worldwide development during this conference. The conference made its contribution to the consolidation of the unity of our movement and quite unmistakably expressed the need for political and theoretical communications among the Marxist-Leninist parties. Conferences of this kind and on this level should be organized more regularly.

The following factors are decisive for the success of the magazine and for the enhancement of its role in the movement: The timely raising of questions which have become urgent in our practical work, the constant improvement of the theoretical standards of the articles published and of the discussions organized by the magazine on the basis of an ever-intensified summing-up of experience and of theoretical contributions not only of all individual parties, but of the comprehensive experience acquired by the entire communist movement.

We must continue to devote also in the future particular attention to the synthesis of the experience already accumulated in building real socialism and, above all, by the CPSU and the USSR. I take the liberty of remarking in this respect that the question of solidarity with the countries where socialism has been victorious, and above all, with the USSR, is not outdated. The BCP does not understand any other stand on this question and rejects any other attitude. It is true that the CPSU and the USSR are not the leading center of the international communist and workers movement. This question was clarified long ago and discussion of the issue has been exhausted.

No one, however, has so far contested the historical fact that following the Great Socialist October Revolution, the USSR and the CPSU were and still are in the center and at the vanguard of contemporary social progress in the world, of the contemporary revolutionary process, of the contemporary struggle for peace and disarmament. Imperialism is well aware of this and therefore addresses its main attacks precisely against the USSR. The organ of the international communist and worker movement is correctly struggling and it must continue to struggle against anti-Sovietism -- one of the main trends of imperialist ideology and policy. This by no means diminishes or refutes its obligations to struggle against the attacks of imperialism directed against other socialist countries and against communist parties in capitalist countries.

There is another factor in this respect: As a delegation from a country which is a member of the Warsaw Pact treaty organization, we categorically declare that the USSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other socialist countries have neither renounced their slogan nor given up their readiness to simultaneously abolish the Warsaw Pact treaty and NATO, or, as a first step, to liquidate their respective military organizations. We continue to struggle for this goal. The new peace program for the eighties neither denies nor replaces, but pursues the previous program in which these and a number of other questions have been unmistakably settled, as everybody knows.

-- Collective measures organized by the magazine (theoretical conferences, symposiums, roundtable discussions, etc) give an opportunity to compare the experiences of individual parties, to reveal and interpret all peculiar characteristic features, all unique and common features contained in this experience to achieve, with collective efforts and in comradely debates, more knowledge and to acquire new notions, in other words, to further develop our theory.

-- Many scientific centers and institutes of Marxism-Leninism exist within the framework of the communist movement and they are accomplishing relatively independent research work. It is desirable that our magazine prepare and publish the results of collective scientific research not only by individual authors, but also by their respective institutions. This will represent an additional opportunity to compare collective experience in scientific research and to propagate new theoretical synthesis.

-- Naturally, the main results of collective, creative work accomplished by communists in the theoretical sector are submitted at the forums of fraternal parties (such as congresses, plenums etc). The collective of our magazine is facing the task of comparing, summing up and propagating this exceptionally valuable experience.

-- In our country, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the 100th birthday of Georgi Dimitrov will soon be celebrated. We expect the magazine to publish a profound theoretical analysis of the most valuable traditions and developments of our movement since the time of the Comintern to our own time, and to reveal the lasting significance of a number of theoretical and methodological tenets worked out and practically applied by the great Georgi Dimitrov.

The BCP Central Committee is planning to organize an international theoretical conference in June 1982 devoted to the work of Georgi Dimitrov and our epoch. The BCP Central Committee invites all Marxist-Leninist parties and the editorial board of the magazine to attend this conference. The BCP will send official invitations and the necessary documentary material to all parties by the end of 1981.

-- Our international magazine has its tasks as a source of information as well. Practical and factual information about the experience of individual parties is a great necessity and problems of peace and socialism is engaged in useful work in this respect. It is, however, desirable that the magazine should not only provide descriptive and factual reports on this experience, but that these reports should be on the level of theoretical explanation.

Everything points to the fact that the period of the eighties, which we are now entering, will be an exceptionally complicated period, involving great responsibility in the struggle of the international communist and workers movement and, consequently, in the activities of our magazine.

We are facing a new political situation which differs considerably from the one of the seventies. The main characteristic feature of this situation is the attempt by imperialism, and above all, by American imperialism, to liquidate detente and to replace it with the policy of striving for one-sided superiority. This inevitably produces a new qualitative and quantitative arms race, which means that we are confronted with a policy of balancing on the brink of nuclear disaster.

Today, at the beginning of the eighties, we can observe a sharp confrontation and an intense struggle between two basic and determining trends in world politics. They can be described as follows: the trend of preserving peace and cooperation among peoples, on the one hand, and the trend of international tension, of a new arms race and of preparations for a nuclear war, on the other. The confrontation takes place between the policy of the USSR and the policy of the United States. Everything depends upon which path we proceed on and which policy will prevail. Everything depends upon whether we choose the path of detente or the path of a new arms race -- the destiny and future of all mankind depend on this question.

We are all aware of the fact that the main task now is to preserve peace and to preserve, as well as to pursue, detente, to avoid war. There is no more important task today and there can be no more important task. The problem of peace and war must hence become problem number one and main subject of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine. The time has come when our magazine must categorically do justice to its name. In addition to all this, the magazine must devote itself to the following tasks:

-- It must act as a source of information;

-- As a theoretical rostrum;

-- As a propagandist;

-- As a source of discovering new forces, allies and trends;

-- As an organizing force in rallying the masses;

-- As a focus summing up all experience;

-- As a laboratory of new ideas and initiatives.

The magazine must devote great efforts in all these sectors in order to reveal the importance of the peace program for the period of the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, in order to support and implement the peaceful initiatives submitted by the USSR and the socialist countries, by the communist parties and by the peace-loving forces in Western Europe, as well as throughout the world.

As regards China, our magazine's policy is correct. We respect the Chinese people and the Chinese socialist revolution and we will continue to do so, since this revolution was one of the greatest events of our epoch. We do not criticize the PRC and the CCP on the pages of our magazine despite the serious differences of opinions existing between us. We are criticizing the foreign policy of the Chinese leadership, which is wrong and dangerous for the cause of socialism. This policy, which openly and officially ranks China among the allies of imperialism, is not a class policy. This is not the correct path and we, unmistakably, declare this, basing ourselves on strong arguments. "The Chinese card" today is a basic trend in the aggressive policy of American imperialism, and none of our parties should underestimate this fact.

The period of the eighties, however, confronts us not only with a new political but also a new ideological world situation.

It is our magazine's task to play an essential role in analyzing, characterizing and evaluating the present ideological situation and struggle, and thus, to assist our parties in working out their correct ideological strategy under the newly existing conditions. The fact that the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism today has entered a much more active phase is an important characteristic feature of the new situation.

The fact that ideological contradictions today are characterized by a greater acuteness, the fact that this struggle has achieved a wider scope, a faster pace and more aggressive forms of confrontation, as well as a more expanded scope and a wider social response -- all these facts confirm the truth of our assessment. Our epoch, of course, has never distinguished itself by ideological resignation, by an appeasement of the ideological struggle. The new element of the situation today, however, is represented by the fact that the offensive character of ideologies has been intensified, as a result of which we are facing a deep and total ideologization of social behavior and of the class struggle, and last but not least, of international life as a whole. There is absolutely no important event in our epoch that could be explained as incidental or spontaneous and that does not reveal a more profound, ideological motivation.

As a result of all this, ideology today -- interpreted as the product of social contradictions and as an instrument of their development, as well as of their solution -- plays a considerably greater role than ever before. The ideological motivation of sociopolitical actions is an important part of the contemporary social processes, and we cannot fully understand what is happening around us unless we understand the multifarious and offensive character of the existing ideological forces and intentions in our contemporary world in a timely fashion.

At the same time, however, it would be very misleading to assert that the unprecedented exacerbation of ideological confrontation is a short-lived, temporary situation. Our victories and the aggravation of international contradictions within the capitalist countries are the reasons for the intensified activities of imperialism -- especially U.S. imperialism -- to try to arrest and forcibly restrict the development of revolutionary processes throughout the world, as well as the progress of real socialism, which is the main supporter of these processes. The total, overt and secret trend of the official U.S. policy and ideology is subject to the goal of implementing a model of global relations based on military and political superiority. In addition, the ideological initiative of the new U.S. administration in Washington to assume political and moral leadership over the world and to impose on worldwide public opinion the idea of some kind of messianic mission assigned to America as regards the other countries of the world is by no means a coincidence, not only from a political, but also from an ideological point of view. Under the existing circumstances of deep economic, social and political crisis, similiar global claims have the advantage -- as Nazism proved during the thirties -- of producing an intoxicating effect upon the majority of the people's masses for a shorter or longer period. Thus, at the beginning of the eighties, the militant bourgeois ideology openly reveals its intentions to establish closer contacts with certain moods of the masses and to take advantage of certain hitherto neglected spheres of social consciousness in order to achieve its own goals. In searching for new spheres to increase its influence by using new methods with broader impact, contemporary bourgeois ideology is trying to transfer the struggle for people's minds to a larger battleground of mass consciousness. It is undoubtedly on this ground that bourgeois ideology is now seeking revenge for the historical defeats of capitalism in the past and for a powerful, aggressive alternative to communist ideas and achievements.

This is how we come to another peculiar characteristic feature of our present situation: We are witnessing and participating in the struggle of ideologies, behind which are standing the broad people's masses of our contemporaries. Whenever we talk about ideology, it is absurd to think only about academic theories, about ideological pet ideas of certain intellectual or political groups, or of a limited number of masses belonging to a certain political party. Ideology plays such an important role in our epoch because it is expanding on a mass scale, because it is the genuine form of expression and instrument of confrontation of very large social and class forces.

This circumstance forces us to hold even more effective theoretical and political discussions with millions of followers of scientific socialism and to win over millions of new supporters of this ideology, to warn them about the danger threatening the world and the revolutionary achievements of the workers class, to mobilize them for struggle and to inspire them with confidence in the future.

I think that it is in this field that we can find great opportunities today for the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM MAGAZINE, which is communicating with its reader in 37 languages and is distributed in 145 countries.

The fact that real socialism will continue to be the focus of ideological struggle, as the greatest asset of the international communist and workers movement, throughout the period of the eighties -- this is an essential characteristic feature of the present situation. The total, strongly concentrated ideological and propagandistic manipulation of the masses by imperialism is aimed at proving that socialism and the notorious "Soviet military threat" are responsible for this. There is no doubt that as it is doing today, tomorrow as well imperialism will pursue its ideological struggle against our countries and against the international communist and workers movement with even greater zeal, malice and class hatred. Always and everywhere the problems of real socialism, of its essence, forms, phases of development and methods of achievement will be the focus of attention. This is fully understandable, since socialism remains the most progressive and most important idea of our epoch. Socialism is the slogan of leftwing forces in developed capitalist and in developing countries; socialism is the main danger for the traditional bourgeois "liberals" as well as for the extremist bourgeois "neoconservatives" and for the neofascists, who are appearing here and there, as well as for all reactionary forces in our contemporary world.

The future will show what new forms and specific methods of struggle our enemies will have recourse to in their battle against real socialism. It is, however, already obvious that their basic attack and their differentiated approach are aimed at undermining the unity of the socialist countries, that their main goal is to transfer the center of ideological struggle to the socialist countries themselves.

Last but not least, one interesting and characteristic feature of the present-day situation is that it is not only considerably diversified, but also greatly complicated by the encouragement of ideologies of a more limited character, let us say, of medium-range ideologies.

Throughout the period of the seventies and at the beginning of the eighties -- periods of the most intense scientific-technical progress -- the activities of various religious sects have been intensified with a certain success, which may sound strange, but is nevertheless true. At the same time interest in Rousseau's and Buffon's ideas is being revived as regards the "natural state" of the human condition. Numerous publications are appearing propagating all kinds of scientific superstitutions, and they find active support among the young people who are searching for a certain ideological alternative to contemporary capitalist society. Remarkable interest is shown in certain ideas and philosophical schools which were considered outdated and "out of fashion" a long time ago.

In this connection precisely, we must note the greater role played in our contemporary development by certain new movements which have their own ideologies -- outside from and independent of our ideology and sometimes even in confrontation with it -- which is an alarming fact. The most typical example in this respect was recently provided by Iran: The role of Islam as the ideological banner of the Iranian revolution is beyond any doubt.

As a result of all this, throughout the period of the eighteies, we will have to pay greater attention to these and to other basic ideological phenomena, which will form the ideological essence of the forthcoming period; our task will be to become acquainted with them and to more thoroughly and comprehensively analyze them in order to determine our own correct, ideological strategy, as well as to define our tasks under the given circumstances.

These are the questions that our delegation wishes to submit to the conference.

Comrade Aleksandur Lilov stated as follows: I express my confidence that the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine will continue also in the future to successfully accomplish its rather difficult and considerably complicated task, a task which is also very necessary in serving the international communist movement.

SOLIDARITY CRITICIZED FOR 'CONFRONTATIONAL' ACTS

Students Used in Power Drive

AU071350 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Dec 81 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch: "Firefighters Were To Have Become Arsonists; 'Solidarity' Striving for Confrontation"]

[Text] As is known, the occupation of the firemen's academy in Warsaw has ended. Moreover, the Council of Ministers has disbanded the academy. It did this after all attempts by the government and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as by outstanding figures of science to end the strike by negotiations, had failed.

It has been confirmed that the role of instigators and directors was played here by certain Warsaw "Solidarity" bosses. It was also they who "detained" the academy's director and prevented him from executing the duties of his office. The students of this academy became tools in the hands of "Solidarity" gamblers.

These people indoctrinated the inexperienced young people with the idea that their academy should be placed outside the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The artificially produced conflict was mant to become a show of strength with this ministry in particular. It is easy to guess why "Solidarity" would like to drive this ministry in particular to its knees. It has made use of future officers of the firemen's corps for its attack. They were to have set fire to order in the country. Under the supervision and direction of "solidarity," these students were also intended to insistently demand the completion of the draft bill on university education. The goal was to have been achieved by a strike, as in other university-level shcools. According to the script of the counterrevolution, this is demanded by the political struggle for power in Poland, since interest in strikes in the plants is somehow waning -- whereas chaos and tension must be preserved. Thus they stir up the students against the government.

"Solidarity" has transgressed all limits of legality. It has appropriated the right to disrupt the autonomy of university-level schools, to check on the activities of so-called student strike committees, to determine the contents of demands and deliberations with the government bodies; it is even claiming the right to play the role of "body of justice," because it has happened that the Warsaw "solidarity's" deputy chairman Jaworski, who is also a member of this organization's top leadership, "arrested" the commander of the firemen's academy in question and also the latter's deputy and "placed them in isolation" on the academy's premises.

The occupation-strike of the future officers of firemen's corps was not meant to remain a local matter; it was meant to acquire a nationwide impact. And thus, when the public security members led the students out of the academy, "solidarity" immediately threatened a general strike.

In his talk with Minister S Ciosek, Walesa reacted to the existing situation by declaring that he would break off further talks with the government and by threatening that the "solidarity" aktiv would organize a witch-hunt against the communists in the plants...

And this is what the "solidarity" was actually concerned with: not with the students and the statutes that their academy should have, but with the threat of a general strike and its goal -- a further aggravation of the situation in the country. That is also why the "Solidarity's" all-state leadership convened on the day the academy was disbanded; why, at the same time, reports began coming in from certain regions that local extremists were calling for an "open confrontation with the government and the party." Certain groupings, one could say those with ungratified power ambitions, are confronting the Sejm with an ultimatum: either you hold parliament and national councils elections without delay -- or we ourselves will organize and hold them...!

In its resolution, the Warsaw "Solidarity" is even calling upon the Sejm to reject, after the first reading, the draft bill on granting the government extraordinary powers for overcoming the crisis. This resolution also contains an appeal to the government to condemn the fact that the students on strike had been led out of the academy.

The scandal in the firemen's academy in Warsaw shows how the counterrevolution is pressing forward for power.

General Strike 'Threatened'

AU071258 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Dec 81 p 7

[Article by RUDE PRAVO correspondent Jan Lipavsky: "New Attack on the Polish Government; 'Solidarity' Threatens General Strike"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec -- On the night of 3 to 4 December, a report came from Radom -- where the Presidium of the "Solidarity's" National Coordinating Commission, expanded by chairmen of regional organizations, had held a meeting -- that the Presidium submits for approval to the National Commission's 8 December session the decision to call a 24-hour nationwide strike.

This will happen in the event the Sejm enacts extraordinary powers for the government. Moreover, "Solidarity's" Presidium refuses to join the front of national agreement. It will, allegedly, do so only on the condition that the Sejm accepts the "Solidarity"-prepared version of the law on trade unions and that elections to the local and city People's Councils are held without delay, and that also elections to the voivodships' People's Councils are held ahead of time. These elections, a matter that is not debated publicly, are to be organized in such a way as to guarantee "Solidarity" the control of the agency of people power and thus take a step forward in the process of dismantling socialism in the country. Through its Presidium, "Solidarity" is again demanding in an ultimatum-like manner the establishment of the so-called social council for the national economy, overwhelmingly manned by members of "Solidarity" and the church.

Walesa himself has declared that he opposes joining the front of national agreement, because -- according to his words -- "there is no one to come to an agreement with."

After the session of the "Solidarity" Presidium in Radom the situation has become even more tense and more complicated. Walesa has depicted the coming days and weeks as a "general solution" [as published]. Of course, his notion is that "Solidarity" "will take the reins of events into its hands."

First it wants to chase the PZPR's primary organizations out of enterprises and take over total control over economic processes and deprive the party of its influence on these processes.

The coming days and weeks will show how the agencies of people's power will respond to this.

At present, the PZPR Central Committee, the government and the Sejm are receiving thousands of letters and resolutions daily, demanding and supporting energetic activity of the agencies of state power against those who disturb legal order and against enemies of the socialist order. Many demand that this activity be even tougher to hit the main disrupters of socialism. On the other hand, in Radom, "Solidarity" leaders prepared -- as Walesa boasted to journalists -- "new maneuvers" (understand: against constitutional agencies), that is, a program of a new stage of confrontation with the party and the government. Evidence of that could be the course of the talks between the representatives of the government and of "Solidarity" in the building of the Council of Ministers. In one of the documents, which is on the agenda and whose author is "Solidarity," we read: "The process of agreement among the main forces must lead to revolutionizing the system in our country." The government, understandably, rejects such a "finale."

The coming days and weeks portend nothing good. "Solidarity" has staked everything on one card.

Implementing Counterrevolution

LD071916 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Correspondent Frantisek Sojka report from Warsaw]

[Text] Information carried by the radio and press today on the proceedings of the recent session of the Solidarity National Commission and regional chiefs in Radom was the most discussed topic among the Polish public today.

I spoke to a few acquaintances who were literally shocked by the haughty openness, smugness and cynicism with which the Solidarity leaders at their Radom session spoke about the inevitability of a dangerous confrontation unless the government complies with their demands. Thus, yet again since the birth of Solidarity last August, Polish citizens could see that the threats to the socialist system in Poland are not any kind of empty words, but that the enemies of socialism, hiding under the name of Solidarity and the alleged protection of the interests of working people, have a carefully worked out script for counterrevolution and are determined to implement it completely, regardless of the consequences for the whole of Poland.

'Liquidation' of Socialism

LD081126 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Report by Frantisek Sojka, "our permanent" Warsaw correspondent]

[Text] The Solidarity National Commission meeting is to be held today to discuss the conclusions and suggestions stemming from its Radom Presidium meeting. As is known, at Radom, Solidarity confronted the party and the government with an ultimatum, the fulfillment of which would basically mean liquidation of the socialist system in Poland. In order to preserve a decorum of democracy, the Radom conclusions were supposedly discussed during last weekend by the entire Solidarity membership. It is clear that the idea of discussing questions of such significance within a period of a few days is quite nonsensical.

Enemies of socialism and counterrevolutionary forces are concerned merely with creating possibilities to speak in the alleged name of the broad masses of the working people, whose interests are quite different from those of the Solidarity leadership, as they always have been. The leadership has quite different aims today, as the Radom meeting has shown -- the liquidation of socialism and the restoration of the conditions of prewar Poland.

REAGAN'S PROPOSAL, NITZE'S PHILOSOPHY SCORED

LD051102 Prague CTK in English 0818 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 5 Dec (CTK) -- Today's RUDE PRAVO said, in an article about the Soviet-American negotiation in Geneva, that the Governments of the United States and other NATO states base their stand on fabricated arguments about alleged superiority of the Soviet Union, although this has been convincingly refuted many times.

"The same basis was used for the conditions for negotiations which were set forth in the final communique of the special NATO council session in December 1979, and also the demagogical proposal of President Ronald Reagan for the so-called zero option is based on the same assumptions", RUDE PRAVO said.

Reagan's proposal is absolutely unacceptable for the Soviet Union and its allies, despite their maximum readiness to a compromise, because then the superiority of NATO states would be quite evident. In addition to Air Force and Navy planes, they have ballistic missiles in Europe in underground silos and on submarines, RUDE PRAVO pointed out. It said that not even the composition of the U.S. delegation in Geneva gives ground for optimism. It is headed by Paul H. Nitze, one of the most ardent initiators of the frantic arms buildup, and a resolute opponent of the SALT II treaty. His life philosophy is based on the categorical demand for the restoration of the world-domination position of the United States.

"It is justifiable to ask whether in these conditions, it is possible to expect positive results. If the United States sticks to its unrealistic platform and will conduct the talks only in order to gain time and an 'alibi for continuation in the planned feverish armament' (words of Leonid Brezhnev), the answer is no."

RUDE PRAVO DEPLORES BAN ON TUDEH PARTY'S PAPER

AU071320 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Dec 81 p 7

[Alois Volf commentary in the "Notes" column: "Against the Interests of the People"]

[Text] Toward the end of November PAJAM E MARDOM (MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE), the press organ of the Iranian People's Party (Tudeh), disappeared from distribution at the Iranian newspaper market. The authorities banned it. The ban has come as a considerable surprise to the progressive and democratic public, not only in Iran itself. It is generally known that from the beginning of the Iranian revolution this paper, as well as the entire Tudeh party, have been supporting the revolution's anti-imperialist character and the objective need for inner democratic reforms ensuing from it.

It can scarcely be denied that the paper has made a considerable contribution to the struggle waged by the country's anti-imperialist forces against the inner and foreign counterrevolution, to the efforts for a political stabilization of the country and for intensifying the people's masses' anti-imperialist orientation and to strengthening Iran's international position.

The attempt to bully the newspaper's clear conscience vis-a-vis the Iranian revolution can be made only by shortsighted people blinded by anticommunism that prevents them from seeing the constructive role played by the paper (and the Tudeh party as a whole) as a supporter of the Iranian people's anti-imperialist efforts. There is no doubt that the paper's reservations about and undisguised disagreement with some plans and acts of extremists of all colors, plans and acts which jeopardize the popular and anti-imperialist revolution, were at the heart of the reasons leading to the official ban on the paper's publication.

The silencing of the progressive paper objectively weakens the unity of all Iranian anti-imperialist and democratic forces and disorients these forces, not only in the Middle East. However, the main thing is that it causes damage to the revolution itself, which greatly pleases imperialism and its fifth column in Iran.

DFLP'S HAWATIMAH GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

AU071308 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Dec 81 p 2

[CTK report: "Palestinian Representative's Press Conference; Lebanon Threatened by Further Aggression"]

[Text] Prague, 4 Dec (CTK) -- Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], who is currently visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, met with Czechoslovak and foreign journalists in Prague on Friday.

Nayif Hawatimah spoke about the struggle of the Palestinian people against the aggressive, expansionist policy of Israeli Zionism and American imperialism in the Middle East.

The Camp David accords are in a hopeless blind alley. The Saudi Arabian so-called Fahd plan for resolving the Middle East crisis cannot be regarded as anything but an attempt to revive the policy in the spirit of the Camp David accords, a policy which does not respect the PLO's representationism and which is aimed against the interests of the Palestinian people, Nayif Hawatimah stressed. The DFLP, as a part of the PLO, supports the proposals of the Soviet Union, which show a realistic way out of the difficult situation in the Middle East.

One cannot expect the United States, Israel and Arab reaction to abandon their dangerous plans. U.S. and Israeli Defense Ministers Caspar Weinberger and Ari'el Sharon recently signed a protocol on strategic cooperation between their two countries. They are preparing new military maneuvers, they continue to threaten and intimidate progressive Arab regimes, and they have stepped up terrorist attacks. It is no coincidence that the diplomatic mission of Reagan's plenipotentiary Philip Habib in the Middle East is accompanied by accelerated military attacks on the Palestinian population and Israeli provocations in southern Lebanon. We have verified information that recently in Lebanon Habib threatened a new aggression of the Israeli Army.

As a result of these circumstances, we are facing the task of uniting forces in the struggle against Israeli aggression and American imperialism, Nayif Hawatimah said further.

TRADE UNION PROTOCOL WITH KUWAIT SIGNED

LD072142 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 7 Dec (CTK) -- The visiting delegation of the Kuwaiti Trade Union Federation led by Chairman Muhammad al-'Usaymi and a Czechoslovak trade union delegation headed by Central Council Chairman Karel Hoffmann met here Monday to sign a protocol on cooperation in 1982.

The Kuwaiti delegation appreciated the successes attained by Czechoslovak working people in the building of an advanced socialist society, the assistance given by the Czechoslovak trade unions to all progressive forces and national liberation movements and Czechoslovakia's contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in Europe.

Both sides spoke highly of the part of the World Federation of Trade Unions in strengthening the unity of the working class and its effort to preserve peace.

They also voiced the conviction that the Tenth World Trade Union Congress in Havana will contribute to further development of constructive cooperation between trade unions of different orientations.

Muhammad al-'Usaymi told journalists after the talks that the Kuwaiti Trade Union Federation cooperates with all trade union organizations of the socialist countries.

"What we appreciate in the protocol signed here today is the fact that Kuwaiti workers will be able to come to Czechoslovakia and learn about the benefits granted to the Czechoslovak working people by socialist trade unions. Under the protocol, our trade union officials will be trained and treatment will be provided for our working people in your country", Muhammad al-'Usaymi said.

He said the Kuwaiti federation regards the defence of peace its primary task and therefore fully backs all the peace initiatives of the socialist countries, in particular the Soviet proposal for turning the Gulf regions into a zone of peace.

The Kuwaiti trade unions condemned U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan, U.S. exercises in Egypt and stood up against the production of neutron weapons. They support all nations fighting for their self-determination and thus also the just demands of the Palestinian people, Muhammed al-'Usaymi said. "We believe that contacts between our and Czechoslovak trade unions and their cooperation in international trade union forums will contribute to the consolidation of peace and to the promotion of progressive ideas throughout the world", Muhammed al-'Usaymi said.

ECONOMIC, TRADE TALKS WITH AFGHAN MINISTER BEGIN

LD071510 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Czechoslovak-Afghan talks on the possibilities for the further deveopment of trade and economic cooperation between both countries opened in Prague today. The delegations are headed by 'Abdossalam, Afghan deputy minister of commerce, and Jaroslav Jakubec, federal deputy minister of foreign trade.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY SESSION

LD071516 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Addressing the seventh general assembly of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations in Prague today, Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, highly appreciated the selfless work of the society abroad, as well as in international nongovernmental organizations, for the benefit of peaceful friendly relations among nations. He reminded his audience that as a result of the intensified aggressive course of imperialist circles of the United States and its allies, the international situation was seriously complicated and the process of the relaxation of tension undermined. Comrade Chnoupek described the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress as forming a realistic way out of this situation. He stressed that the Czechoslovak people support unequivocally Soviet disarmament proposals and regard them as an expression of the Soviet Union's consistant effort in practice to realize the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS ON CSSR TRADE DEFICIT

AU071321 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Dec 81 p 4

[Kamil Janacek, Valtr Komarek article: "The Reserves and Prerequisites of Intensification"]

[Excerpt] In the past decade (1971-1980) the prices for our imports increased 93.5 percent while the prices for our exports increased only 58.3 percent. This development was accompanied by a transition in the foreign trade balance from the former slightly active balance to a palpably passive balance. In the Fourth 5-Year Plan [1966-1970] the balance was active to the tune of Kcs1.7 billion all charges included, in the Firth 5-Year Plan [1971-1975] it was passive to the tune of Kcs4.4 billion and in the Sixth 5-Year Plan [1976-1980] the balance was passive to the tune of Kcs20.1 billion.

SALT WORKERS EXCEED TARGETS, OVERCOME HOARDING

LD071458 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Workers at the Solivary enterprise in Presov, the biggest producer of salt in the country, are exceeding their production target by more than Kcs1 million since the beginning of the year. Despite this, unjustifiable purchases of salt were made in the stores. Workers of the enterprise answered this by making an increased effort, resulting in an up to 20 percent increase in daily output.

USSR'S KOSTANDOV ARRIVES FOR COMMISSION MEETING

Met by Schuerer

LD071230 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has arrived in Berlin for the 29th meeting of the Joint Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR, which begins today. The government deputation was cordially welcomed this morning at the airport by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and other personalities.

The SED Central Committee stressed at its recent meeting that the fraternal bond with the Soviet Union is of fundamental importance for the GDR and that the republic's further progress depends on it. Tribute was paid in particular to the favorable conditions for the import of raw materials, primarily crude oil. This is of particular significance in view of the price increases in the international market. At present there are 129 agreements between the GDR and the USSR at the government level for almost all sectors of the national economy.

Talks Begin 7 Dec

LD071502 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1036 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin 7 Dec (ADN) -- The 29th meeting of the Joint Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and USSR began in Berlin on Monday. The heads of the government delegation are the two vice premiers, Gerhard Schuerer and Leonid Kostandov.

The meeting centers on realizing the basic agreements made between Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretaries of the SED and the CPSU, at the meeting in the Crimea at the beginning of August 1981.

Measures are being discussed at the meeting to implement the program of specialization and cooperation primarily in those sectors determining scientific-technical progress. For this it is planned to conclude agreements in robot construction, in microelectronics and in the construction of processing machinery.

The commission is also discussing agreements designed to expand and raise the quality of consumer goods production. This develops new opportunities for enhancing the labor productivity and efficiency of both countries' national economies and for improving supplies to the population.

During the 29th meeting there will be discussions to examine the stage of fulfillment of agreements signed at previous meetings.

Honecker Receives Kostandov

LD072052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1806 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 7 Dec (ADN) -- Favorable conditions exist for expanding GDR-USSR economic, scientific and technological cooperation to meet the requirements of the eighties. This was emphasized by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Leonid Kostandov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR vice premier, at a meeting on Monday (7 December). Kostandov is visiting Berlin at the head of the Soviet Government delegation to the 29th meeting of the GDR-USSR intergovernmental commission.

Both men emphasized that it is very significant that the intergovernmental commission will conclude new agreements in the wake of the adoption of the 1981-85 and 1982 economic plans.

These agreements will serve expanded cooperation in robotics, microelectronics, consumer goods output and the intensification of important processes in the metallurgical and construction materials industry. They would greatly help to enhance economic efficiency by speeding up scientific and technological progress. Erich Honecker said the essential point is to make still more effective use of the economic, scientific and technological potential of both countries.

HONECKER RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM HUNGARY'S KADAR

LD031100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0923 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Hungarian Ambassador Bela Szalai. The ambassador conveyed a personal message from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Erich Honecker had an exchange of views with the ambassador on the further deepening of cooperation between the two parties and states and asked that cordial greetings be conveyed to Janos Kadar.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CITED ON ECONOMIC PLAN

LD071440 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0304 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 7 Dec (ADN) -- "Documents of Optimism and of the Power of the People" is how NEUES DEUTSCHLAND heads an article on Monday on the laws of the 1981-1985 5-year plan and the 1982 national economic plan for the GDR. It states, "the plan documents are in accordance with the strategic decision of the 10th party congress to continue the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy even under the changed conditions of this decade.

"Our plans are plans of growth, stability and public welfare. They guarantee social security and a happy outlook for every citizen of our republic. Our plans bear the signature of the working class and of the people as a whole: Over 90 percent of the workers participated in a discussion of the plan drafts in their collectives. The reality of our great plans lies in the force emanating from broad democratic creative popular collaboration.

"At a time when in the capitalist countries economic stagnation, mass unemployment and unprecedented attacks on the workers' social situation depress people, our plans prove all the more clearly the superiority of the socialist planned economy."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND goes on to write, "our plans are aimed at significantly raising the performance of our national economy and the efficiency of production. The clearest expression of this is the national income. It is to increase to 1985 to 128 percent compared with 1980, and this will not only retain but even exceed the rate of development to date. These growth targets result from the necessities of the further development of the GDR as a modern industrial country with a high standard of living. They also result from requirements of national defense. In view of imperialism's escalated policy of confrontation as well as subversive activities by the enemies of socialism, the measures imperative for the reliable protection and security of socialism are an integral part of our plans.

"Millions helped formulate the plans. Now the collectives view it as their responsibility to see to it that they are daily fulfilled and purposefully overfulfilled. Society benefits from this and every individual contributes toward the GDR being strengthened as a cornerstone of peace in Europe."

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED

AU071538 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Dec 81 p 1

["Communique on the 3 December 1981 Session of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee held a session presided over by Comrade Janos Kadar on 3 December 1981. In addition to the members of the Central Committee, the heads of departments of the Central Committee, the first secretaries of the county party committees, the secretaries of the Budapest party committee, the chairman of the Central Control Committee, the members of the Council of Ministers, the chairman of the National Material and Price Control Board, the chairman of the Central Statistics Office, the chairman of the State Office of Wages and Labor and the heads of the central press participated in the session.

The Central Committee reverently paid tribute to the memory of its deceased member, Comrade Lajos Feher.

The Central Committee discussed and approved:

A report submitted by Comrade Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, on topical international issues; and

A proposal submitted by Comrade Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, on guiding principles for the 1982 plan and state budget.

The Central Committee reviewed the important international events of the period that has elapsed since its October session.

The Central Committee attributed outstanding significance to Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, which was followed with great interest by the Hungarian public. The meeting served well the cause of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, and the cause of European peace and security. Our party, government and people welcome and support the new, constructive Soviet proposals concerning the medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, which constitute a realistic basis for easing tension in Europe and for reducing the arms race and which express the desires of the socialist community.

The Central Committee noted with approval the report of the Hungarian delegation which attended the Moscow conference of the secretaries dealing with ideological and international affairs of the Central Committees of the communist and workers parties of the socialist countries. The Central Committee believes that the conference will promote the common struggle of our countries for peace, the preservation and advancement of the achievements of detente, social progress and national independence, the unity of peace-loving forces, the finding of answers to the new questions of socialist construction and the development of ideological-theoretical activity.

The Central Committee described as an important event the Prague conference of 90 communist and workers parties on the work of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM [published in English as WORLD MARXIST REVIEW], the joint theoretical and informational journal of the international communist movement. The MSZMP will continue to take part in the joint endeavors aimed at the further development of the activities of the journal and the expansion of the exchange of views and experiences between communist parties.

The MSZMP attributes outstanding significance to the continuous development of relations with the countries of the socialist community and with their communist and workers parties. This was expressed in the course of the visits by the Central Committee delegation to the Soviet Union and by the Budapest party committee delegation to the GDR, as well as in the course of other high-level meetings.

The visit of our parliamentary delegation to the neighboring SFRY has further deepened our multifaceted cooperation. During the discussions it was reaffirmed that the possibilities exist and the intention is mutual for the further development of Hungarian-Yugoslav relations.

The internationalist relations between our country and the PDRY have been further developed by the talks held with the party and state delegation which, under the leadership of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, paid an official, friendly visit to Hungary. The signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation provides a good foundation for the development of our mutually beneficial cooperation.

The visit by the high-level delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party to Hungary has contributed successfully to the development of our bilateral relations and cooperation.

In the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence and the recommendations formulated in the Helsinki Final Act, the Hungarian People's Republic endeavors to maintain and develop relations in all possible spheres with the capitalist countries as well. This was reflected in the course of the official visit by the chairman of the Council of Ministers to the FRG. The meeting between Gyorgy Lazar and Helmut Schmidt once again demonstrated that there can be successful cooperation even between countries with different social systems and belonging to different systems of alliance if the parties concerned base it on equality and mutual interests.

The visit by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky to our country was a significant event in the further, dynamic development of our multifaceted relations. Our countries and peoples are mutually interested in undisturbed cooperation and the joint utilization of the advantages presented by our proximity. The stable relationship between our country and the Austrian Republic is a good example of the possibility of cooperation between countries with different social systems.

The official visit of Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou to our country was a significant event in our bilateral relations. In the course of the discussions it was affirmed that there is a mutual desire for the development of cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Cyprus, which follows a nonaligned policy.

In the past period as well, our party has carried out a constructive dialogue with socialist and social democratic parties. The mutual desire to protect the achievements of detente and the development of bilateral relations was reaffirmed in the talks in Hungary between Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Willy Brandt, chairman of the German Social Democratic [SPD] Party, and the discussions which the representatives of our party had with the leaders of the SPD as well as in our participation in the congresses held by the French and Spanish Communist Parties.

The Central Committee reaffirmed that the MSZMP, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, together with our allies, will do everything to promote the peace policy of the socialist community, to preserve the achievements of detente and to ensure the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems.

The Central Committee evaluated economic constructing during the current year and approved the guidelines for the 1982 national economic plan and state budget. It stated that our people are working in a stable, balanced political atmosphere and are successfully implementing the tasks set for 1981.

The people's economy is developing in line with the economic policy guidelines of the plan. The balance of payments situation is improving more or less in line with the target. Production is increasing at a lesser rate than planned, while labor productivity is increasing in line with the target. The utilization of energy is not exceeding last year's figures. Per capita consumption and the volume of investments are slightly higher than planned; the quality of life is improving.

Economic development in 1981 is characterized by the following main features: national income is expected to increase by approximately 1 percent instead of the 2-2.5 percent prescribed, primarily because industrial production is growing at a moderate pace, and less corn was produced than had been planned. Industrial production is expected to exceed last year's by 2-2.5 percent and, in line with marketing possibilities abroad, it will develop in a differentiated form. The larger part of the increase in production is consumed at home; exports fail to reach the target. The production of the construction industry is decreasing somewhat; on the other hand, the proportion of renovation and maintenance work and work abroad is increasing. Agricultural production somewhat exceeds that of 1980 but fails to reach the planned target. Less corn was produced, primarily because of the unfavorable weather; however, the country's bread supply is assured. The corn-for-fodder crop was good; and the fodder supply for the well-developing animal stock is undisturbed.

The people's incomes and consumption somewhat exceed the planned targets. On a national average, real per capita income increased by 2 percent, and consumption by about 2.5 percent. The increase in consumer prices will stay within the prescribed 4.5-5 percent limit. The supply of goods is on the whole good; the selection is satisfactory.

The switch of those working in three shifts and in round-the-clock shifts to the 5-day working week is progressing well. Some 77,000 dwellings will be completed, including 24,000 state-owned apartments. The number of classrooms in the general schools will increase by 1,900 instead of 1,200. Altogether, 17,500 new nursery places, approximately 4,400 creche places and 2,500 hospital beds will be created, more than had been planned.

Our country's international economic relations are further expanding. Trade with the ruble-accounting countries is developing in line with our import possibilities. Elsewhere the terms of trade are showing some improvement; we will end up with a small deficit.

The state budget deficit exceeds the planned target.

The Central Committee reaffirmed that, in line with the economic policy directions of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, in 1982 as well the main goal of economic construction will be to improve the foreign trade balance and to preserve our standard of living. It concurs with the Council of Ministers finalizing the 1982 economic plan in accordance with the following main targets and submitting the draft law on the state budget to the National Assembly:

The 1982 Plan in Percentages of the Anticipated 1981 Fulfillment

Gross national product	101.0-101.5
Domestic utilization	98.0- 99.0
Industrial production	102.0-102.5
Countrywide building-assembly	98.0- 99.0
Output of agricultural products	104.0-104.5
Per capita real income	100.0-100.5
Consumption by the population	100.5-101.0
The state budget's revenue	104.0-105.0
Expenditures	105.0-106.0

In terms of current prices, 178-180 billion forints can be devoted to investment in the socialist sector.

Reaching the targets of the 1982 national economic plan requires that economic development be based on the increase of economical exports to a greater extent than previously in every branch of production, on an improvement in the efficiency and international competitiveness of production and on the thrifty use of materials and energy. Domestic consumption must be moderated by the selective reduction of investments and by curbing the increase in the accumulation of stocks.

Increased thrift must be demonstrated in the sphere of public expenditures. Economic management and within this, the consistent management of the regulators and the entire activity of economic organizations, must serve the attainment of these main goals.

A large proportion of industrial production than previously is to be exported. It is necessary to speed up the modernization of the production infrastructure and technological development. Production is to increase those goods which can be sold economically in the foreign markets, which provide rational substitutes for imports and which require less material and energy to produce. The enterprises and cooperatives which meet the requirements should expand their production and develop dynamically. Let the organizational modernization of industry continue as well as the further development of the internal organization and management of enterprises and the improvement of relations between them.

In the construction industry, work to maintain and renovate buildings is to increase, together with export activities. The spirit of enterprise and competitiveness should be strengthened, the level of organization should be improved and the time needed for the implementation of projects should be shortened.

In the sphere of agriculture, increasing production is to ensure good domestic supplies and an increase in exports. Both in farming and in animal husbandry, yields must be further improved. In the interests of the secure foundation of grain production, the area to be sown must be increased. Relations between the large agricultural enterprises and small farmers must be improved further. The maintenance of the level of cattle breeding must be facilitated, and the development of pig rearing by small producers must be encouraged.

The problems of the transportation of passengers and goods are to be solved in line with the national economic plan. The enterprises are to assist in the implementation of the transportation tasks and also with organizational measures that will result in the saving of energy. The implementation of the energy conservation program must be accelerated. The consumption of fuel and energy should not, if possible, exceed that of the current year. The proportion of hydrocarbons used is to be reduced somewhat. Endeavors must be made to find substitutes for crude oil products and to decrease their use.

The 178-180 billion forints that can be used in the socialist sector must be concentrated primarily in the investment projects currently underway. Technological development, the economical production of energy sources and investments serving their rational utilization are to be given priority. Coal mining in Mecsek is to be developed, and large investments in the coking plant of the Danube steel works and in the Fenyofo bauxite mine are to be made.

The conditions for the preservation of the standard of living and for the improvement in the quality of life must be secured by increasing the efficiency of production. The real per capita income and level of consumption can increase to a small extent, while social provisions can increase at a lesser rate than in previous years. The average wages of workers and employees can increase by 4-5 percent and the level of consumer prices by approximately 5 percent.

The better coordination of supply with demand and the better meeting of the demands for services are important requirements. Some 76,000-77,000 new dwellings must be built; 1,200-1,300 classrooms for the general schools must be constructed, as well as almost 3,000 creche places, about 9,000 nursery places and 1,200 hospital places.

The renovation of the State Opera House, the University of Economics and the Film Factory will continue and so will the reconstruction of Buda Castle. The renovation of the Lorand Eotvoes University will begin, and the modernization of the Madach Camara Theatre will be completed. The Budapest Great Sports Hall will open.

People should be employed more effectively in all areas of the people's economy and personnel requirements should be adapted everywhere to changes in production and tasks. With the exception of education and agriculture, transition to a 5-day working week should be completed by the middle of next year.

The improvement of the foreign trade balance requires that our country's international economic relations continue to expand. Exports are to increase by 6-8 percent and imports by 2-3 percent.

The activity of economic direction and organization should be concentrated on accomplishing the economic-political objectives and programs laid down in the Sixth 5-Year Plan in keeping with our possibilities and changing conditions. The attainment of the major objectives of the 1982 plan should be fostered through making the necessary decisions in good time and in conformity with the interests of the people's economy, consistent implementation and constant supervision. Economic regulators should encourage and induce a considerable improvement of efficiency, an increase of profitable exports, a rational substitution of imports and energy and raw material conservation.

Enterprises, cooperatives and councils should prepare their plans in conformity with economic-political requirements and the objectives of the plan for the people's economy. They should solicit the views of the working people and encourage and support their good initiatives. They should adapt themselves better to changing conditions, and take advantage of their means and work responsibly to ensure the implementation of plans. Exacting leaders who assume personal responsibility, demand order, discipline and good-quality work and take the initiative should enjoy greater social appreciation and unequivocal political support.

The Central Committee recommends that the qualitative requirements of management, thrift with energy and materials, the increasing of profitable exports and the improvement of cooperation and relations between enterprises should be in the forefront of the work competition movement.

The Central Committee calls on the party organizations to do everything for the successful implementation of the 1982 plan. The communists should do their share in making the requirements and tasks laid down in the plan understood, accepted and accomplished by serving as an example and pursuing assiduous, persuasive and convincing activity.

The Central Committee requests the social and mass organizations to mobilize the working people for accomplishing the objectives of the 1982 plan for the people's economy. Our socialist development and progress and the interests of our country and people demand personal steadfastness and a responsible conduct by all Hungarian citizens.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TIKHONOV VISIT 7 DEC

List of Tikhonov's Welcomers

LD071828 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 7 Dec (MTI) — Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, arrived on an official friendly visit in Hungary today at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Present to meet the Soviet prime minister and his suite were Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Lajos Mehes, minister of industry -- members of the HSWP Political Committee -- Andras Gynes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Janos Borbandi, Lajos Faluvegi and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as several other members of the Hungarian Government including Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

Attending were Ambassadors Matyas Szuros of Hungary to Moscow and Vladimir Pavlov of the Soviet Union to Budapest, Colonel-General Nikolay Silchenko, deputy in Hungary of the general headquarters of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces and senior representatives of the Southern Soviet Army Group stationed temporarily in Hungary, including Commander Colonel-General Vladimir Sivenok, were also there.

Gyorgy Lazar, Frigyes Puja and the two ambassadors welcomed the guests departing the plane.

The commander of the squad of honour reported to Nikolay Tikhonov, and there followed the sounds of the Soviet and the Hungarian national anthems.

Nikolay Tihonov, accompanied by Gyorgy Lazar, inspected the military squad of honour. Pioneers with bunches of flowers came to greet the Soviet prime minister.

The formal reception ended by a parade of the squad of honour. Thereafter Nikolay Tikhonov and his entourage drove to their residence in the company of the hosts.

CPSU-MSZMP Talks Reported

LD071912 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 7 Dec (MTI) -- The high-level Hungarian-Soviet talks began in Budapest on Monday.

The Hungarian negotiating team was headed by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and included Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, Undersecretary for the Planning Office Janos Hoos, Undersecretary of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi, Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska and Hungary's Moscow Ambassador Matyas Szuros.

The Premier Nikolai Tihonov-led Soviet delegation included Ivan Ustiyan, prime minister of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Moldavia; Viktor Maltsev, first deputy of the foreign minister; Nikolay Komarov, first deputy of the foreign trade minister; Nikolay Inozemtsev, vice president of the State Plan Committee; and Vladimir Pavolov, Budapest ambassador of the Soviet Union.

The sides informed one another about the situation in their countries and about the tasks of the current plan term. They exchanged views about the fruitful relations of Hungary and the Soviet Union, devoting special attention to the results of multifarious economic cooperation and possibilities of developing further the relations. They discussed also actual questions of the international situation underlining the importance of preserving the peace and security of our continent, halting the armament race and preventing a nuclear world catastrophe.

Press Coverage Summed Up

LD071240 Budapest MTI in English 1053 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 6 Dec (MTI) -- Sunday's Hungarian dailies carry front-page articles on the visit of Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, to Hungary starting on Monday at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and the Hungarian Government.

The dailies carry the biography of the high-ranking Soviet guest.

"Nikolay Tikhonov's visit to Budapest involves particular importance under the difficult international economic and political situation. That is why a great interest is shown in the Soviet premier's talks to be started in Budapest tomorrow. We are convinced that the exchanges of views will contribute to the further development of the two countries' relations," reads an article in MAGYAR NEMZET.

NEPSZABADSAG carries a comprehensive article on the many-sided Hungarian-Soviet relations and points out: "Our political, social, economic, scientific and cultural relations are steadily improving, and serving well our countries' and nations' development."

The article, supported by numerous economic data, stresses: "The Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation sets a good example for the mutually beneficial exploitation of the opportunities offered by the socialist international division of labour."

NEMETH RECEIVES POLISH BRANCH UNIONS' SIWAK

LD071626 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee, received a Polish trade union leader. He held an exchange of views with Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Politburo, deputy chairman of the Industrial Branch Trade Union of Construction Industry Workers, who is currently paying a short visit to Hungary.

WARSAW COMMUNIST WORKERS OPPOSE SOLIDARITY

AU071714 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Dec 81 p 2

[Eva Terenyi article: "With A More Resolute Voice"]

[Text] Huta Warszawa is not only one of the largest enterprises of the Polish capital, but also one which people hear most frequently from. Admittedly, its Solidarity organization informs the public of its position, as part of a "well-oiled propaganda machinery," most of the time, frequently on matters concerning countrywide policy.

Thus, the position of the party organization and the work of the communists are particularly difficult at this enterprise. However, the voice of true communists was heard resolutely and unequivocally recently: They demand that the Sejm pass a law without delay to temporarily prohibit strikes; they profoundly condemn the students' strikes and they protest against Solidarity's antiparty and anti-Soviet campaign, and the plastering of walls, streetcars and buses with mendacious and slanderous slogans.

"We passed a resolution precisely on these issues at our latest party aktiv meeting," says Ryszard Burzynski, member of the large enterprise's party committee. "We could not refrain from responding to the impudent statements of the enterprise Solidarity organization."

This stance was preceded by the fact -- I am told by Burzynski and my other two partners in the discussion, Zygmunt Kaminski, a smelter of the steel plant and basic organization secretary, and Tadeusz Bedkowski, another party secretary from the rough rolling plant, who almost interrupt one another -- that we adopted a position on the aforementioned matters at our 17 November party aktiv meeting for the first time. That was followed by a base onslaught of the enterprise Solidarity Presidium against the resolution adopted at the enterprise party aktiv meeting. "Here is their declaration" -- they show me the paper including rude slanders against the party organization. "That is why we have decided not to leave a single Solidarity challenge without a response any longer; we accept the political struggle.

"This means very many discussions and disputes with people mainly at the shops, adds Kaminski, primarily with those of the younger age groups on whom Solidarity extremists have the greatest impact. A strike or other action is often an "amusing entertainment" for them. They find it more difficult to comprehend what has long been realized by the great majority of sensible and older workers: Strikes are leading the country into ruin."

"The workers have had enough of these strikes," confirms Burzynski, "because, by and large, there really will not be anything to put in the cooking pots. There has been no strike at the Huta Warszawa for a long time; that is" -- he corrects himself -- "unfortunately, there was one: The 1-hour 'warning strike' was held here as well. However, party members did not participate in it. Nevertheless, they were obliged to remain idle in many places because of those who belong to Solidarity. It was no use that the majority wanted to work when those in key positions in the technological process, even if only a few people, halted work. We must break through this psychosis that makes a dictatorship of the minority still possible today.

The resolution includes that they will no longer tolerate being hindered in propaganda work; the tearing down, unpunished, of publications on the party organization's wall information bulletins, and abusing of the enterprise loudspeakers, attacking and slandering the PZPR. A few days ago, they approached the plant director and requested that he immediately review the legitimate use of the loudspeakers.

Following the stand of the 17 November party aktiv meeting, Solidarity called on party members in its ranks to come out against the enterprise party committee. Because of that, 120 people -- mainly party members -- have left Solidarity. The dictatorial features strengthening in Solidarity, as well as increasing disappointment and disillusionment in the organization, were instrumental in this process.

More and more emotional debates are taking place at enterprise party members' meetings, at which members demand with increasing vehemence: Let the party and state leadership take resolute steps at last to restrain the extremists of Solidarity.

Warsaw, 4 December 1981

MAROTHY, OVARI ATTEND BUDAPEST PARTY MEETING

LD071842 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 7 Dec (MTI) -- With Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, in the chair, the Budapest party committee held an extended meeting here today.

Present at the meeting was Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

The body heard a report on the latest meeting of the HSWP CC held on December 3, 1981. Budapest party secretaries Gabor Borbely and Laszlo Bekesi spoke about the international situation and the guidelines of next year's national economic plan.

Then, at a joint meeting, the Budapest party committee and the Budapest Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) discussed the draft stand on the ideological-political attitude and education of university and college students.

BARABAS DISCUSSES DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY 7 DEC

LD071504 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 7 Dec (MTI) -- The long-term demographic policy concept and closely associated measures to be carried out yet in the current 6th 5-Year Plan have been put under elaboration. This was the subject of the interview Janos Barabas, secretary of the state youth committee, has given to the MTI correspondent.

"A whole range of social forums and political administrative bodies have dealt with the highly important national and social issue of the demographic situation in the recent months," he said. "The analyses made reflected the negative changes in the field, such as slower increase of the population, fewer women in the childbearing age, declining marriage and mounting divorce figures, or higher death-rate. Unless the tendency changes, demographers warn, the population picture may be getting worse in the coming decades. The number and rate of births in Hungary develop in much the same way as in most European countries. According to common worldwide experience, the rise in cultural and living standards, coupled by a lot of other factors, tends to lead to decreased fertility.

"All this has led all the competent forums to the conclusion that our population policy should be linked more integrally to the whole of social policies. As much important, the demographic interconnections have to be given a more comprehensive expression in the national economic plans of various durations.

"Proposals on measures to be effected in the years to come have been put forth at a variety of forums. One called for the modernization of the child-care allowance system with a number of former strings to be reassessed. For instance, it is no longer justified to put full limitation on home-working and part-time employment and, what is more, it is to be considered to create job opportunities for mothers on child-care allowance.

"The recommendations presented," Janos Barabas continued, "also called for raising the sum of the child-care and the family allowances. The latter would be an appropriate tool of bettering the financial situation of families with three or more children. At the same time, the concrete demographic measures today have to be aimed primarily at bringing forth the first and the second child. Therefore, it would be justified to introduce a family allowance even after the first child until it reaches a certain age.

"The standard of health services has an equally major influence on births and deaths, the two decisive factors of population processes. Attention in the course of implementing the various health programmes should be focussed on achieving improvements already in the near future. Women and natal care of higher level may lead to a reduction in premature deliveries and a resultant drop in infantile deaths.

"The family is the most favorable medium of child-raising, so teachers, mass media experts, artists, the members of working crews and, last but not least, mangers should strive to create a public spirit in which child-raising, the mother's vocation and families with children enjoy greater social prestige, responsible and lasting family ties are encouraged, and in which children and the elderly, so all of us indirectly, can have riper human and social relations.

"The competent administrative bodies are paying special attention to the great diversity of proposals and -- In keeping with the national economic capabilities, in the framework of annual planning and even by increasing some of the targets -- they are making arrangements for additional measures designed to help accomplish our demographic goals," said the state youth committee secretary.

REPORTAGE OF EVENTS, REACTION IN RADOM MEETING

Radio Reports Walesa Remarks

LD071514 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2100 GMT on 6 December carries a 20-minute program entitled: "Who Wants Confrontation?" devoted to the recent Solidarity Presidium debates in Radom. The program sets out to illustrate how the Presidium came to reject the idea of a front for national accord and is based on recordings made by the regional boards of Solidarity. The program's presenter says that some of the recordings, which have very poor production, are in the possession of the radio.

Following the introduction to the program a 5-minute recording of Lech Walsea, chairman of the Solidarity's National Commission [KK], addressing the Radom meeting, can be heard. The playback is virtually indistinct but Walsea can be heard asking the Presidium for a firm answer to the question: Who wants confrontation and who wants accord?

The program's presenter then goes on to outline the stance of other speakers. Antoni Tokarczuk says that the impasse began when Solidarity started expressing its unwillingness to join the front for national accord.

Grzegorz Palka maintains that although the regional chairmen have obtained the right to control the distribution of food in the voivodships "there is no point" in conducting further negotiations on the subject of the economic report.

The program then carries a 3-minute playback of Walesa's response to personal criticism leveled against him by Sobieraj, Jurczyk and Bujak. Walesa's remarks are totally indistinct. The presenter then goes on to cite Walesa as saying that at the outset he had been interested in the idea of a front for national accord, but only a tripartite one without the ZSL and without the Industrial Branch Trade Unions.

The presenter then goes on to cite Jan Rulewski as saying that the idea of national accord is a Russian invention. This part of the discussion concluded with a proposal to establish a provisional government or a substitute in the form of a social council of national economy. The presenter continues: "It was stated that any election held at present would not bring about satisfactory results from the point of view of Solidarity's leadership. Therefore, a provisional government should be set up and take over control of the economy, the ministry of Internal Affairs and the security service."

The presenter then cites Rulewski's comments on the situation in Poland before 1947, quoting him as saying: "Let us create something like the PSL [the Polish Peasant Party of Premier Mikolajczyk which represented a broad spectrum of noncommunist public opinion]." The presenter then says that Rulewski proposed "that the provisional government adopt the tactics of KOR [The Social Self-Defense Committee] and not those of the KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland]; while in the Sejm 30 percent of the seats could be given to the PZPR, 25 percent to Solidarity, 25 percent to the ZSL and SD together and the rest to the KPN, ZNAK [Sejm Catholic faction] and others. Thus, while the PZPR would have the leading role it would have to gain the consent of the other parties. Rulewski added that confidence should be withdrawn from Wojciech Jaruzelski."

As for how all this is to be achieved the presenter quotes Bujak as saying ironically: "The union must prepare itself for a general strike first and then find a reason for confrontation."

The presenter then quotes Seweryn Jaworski as saying to Lech Walesa: "If you take just one step backwards I will personally knock your head off." Grzegorz Palka is then quoted as saying that the PZPR can afford to back down from confrontation because it has force behind it but the union cannot do so. Patrycjusz Kosmowski is reported to have warned the activists at the meeting that the community might seek revenge against them.

The program then carries a 4-minute playback of a recording of remarks made by Modzelewski at the meeting. The whole of the recording is totally indistinct.

Rulewski is then cited by the presenter as advocating the establishment of a number of groups comprising between 100 and 200 people recruited from among the peasants and workers to carry out unspecified tasks. Rulewski is supported by Andrzej Sobieraj while Mirslaw Krupinski is quoted as saying that the attack should be concentrated on party secretary Olszowski as chief of party propaganda.

Winding up the program, the presenter says that the above account of the proceedings is true to fact and that he will refrain from commenting, leaving the listener to answer for himself the question: Who today does not want national accord; who is aiming for open confrontation, and why?

Radio Rebroadcasts Speeches

LD080008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2125 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Excerpts] We have received many telephone calls from our listeners after yesterday's broadcast: Who Wants Confrontation? They ask for the broadcast to be repeated. We have rebroadcast it in the morning and at noon. Since the requests for a repeat have not decreased -- we have been getting them throughout the day -- we broadcast this program again. This time we are producing the speeches made during the discussion at the meeting of Solidarity's National Commission Presidium in Radom in an extended version as far as the technical quality of the tape recordings makes this possible. In addition to Presidium members, the session was attended by the chairmen of regional executives and numerous groups of the union's advisers.

Solidarity's National Commission Presidium session in Radom has attracted considerable attention. It provides a good many true answers to the question: What is going to happen to the idea of national accords? The attitude of the Presidium to this matter is essential insofar as it is to be discussed within the union, although it is difficult to say to what extent any issue can be ventilated by some millions of people in the space of just a few days. It is on this basis that the National Commission is to come soon to the relevant decisions. The statement published by the Presidium contains the well-known phrase that there cannot be any question of national accord any longer. Why? What are the real motives for this formulation? As usual during such sessions as the one held in Radom the debate is recorded on tape. Consequently some regional executives obtain tape recordings for their own purposes. It frequently happens that such material is made available more swiftly to mass information media in the West than at home. In this particular case fragments of the recorded discussion have found their way to us, too. Unfortunately, the quality of the recordings is very poor and we apologize to our listeners on this account. Despite the poor quality of the recordings, however, we would like you, ladies and gentlemen, to hear them today because they may help you to answer the question: How does the matter known as nationwide accord stand at present? A speech during the debate in Radom was made by Lech Walesa. [passage indistinct]

We leave this statement without a commentary. On the other hand, the next to speak, Antoni Tokarczuk, stated that the impasse began from the moment when Solidarity began to express a lack of willingness or desire to join the national accord. Mr Andrzej (?Tysiak) put the matter more clearly. Unless the Sejm undertakes the measures that the union wants, then we must hold elections ourselves. Here is a fragment of his statement. We apologize for the bad technical quality of the recording. [passage indistinct]

Mr Nowicki revealed his countenance completely. It transpires that Mr Jurczyk from Szczecin is not the only one to threaten us with gallows. Mr Nowicki, indeed, uses the plural form. He himself speaks clearly of hanging. Please listen. [passage indistinct]

And so, instead of a general national accord, the gallows are suggested to us. And meanwhile, what is the stance of the government? Grzegorz Palka admits — although the intention seems suspect to him -- that the government does not want confrontation: It is not to its advantage. Here is a fragment of his statement. [passage indistinct]

We reported to you, ladies and gentlemen, on the debate as far as possible truthfully, although briefly. All this is dangerous and morbid and can only be justified by the personal interest of those taking part in the debate. Anyway, we shall refrain from making comments, leaving to the listeners the answer to the question: Who does not want the national accord and who, and for what reason, is heading for open confrontation?

PAP on Leaders' Remarks

LD080908 Warsaw PAP in English 0814 GMT 8 Dec 81

["Solidarnosc Leaders Throw off Disguise" — PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Dec (PAP) — In its prime time evening news programme tonight Polish Television broadcast statements by Solidarnosc leaders from tape recordings made during their meeting in Radom last week, in which they openly expressed their intention to overthrow the Polish Government and said that confrontation was inevitable.

The statements were also played back by the Polish Radio in special programmes last night and throughout today. They were also cited by Polish daily press. Following are key formulations:

Lech Walesa: Confrontation is inevitable and it will take place. I wanted to get to this confrontation in a natural way, when virtually all the social groups would be with us. However, I have miscalculated...it turns out that we will not move along this road any further. So, we are picking a road for a lightning-speed manoeuver...we are being aware that we are dismantling this system.

Jacek Kuron: The issue of elections and a new electoral law, total negation of the so-called government provisional pre-reform system and the state of emergency should become the field of confrontation. The ground must be well prepared already today by actions to overpower the authorities.

Jan Rulewski: An attack should be launched at any cost on the voivodship authorities to discredit them completely before the elections.

A. Sobiera: Solidarnosc groups should substitute their actions for some activities by the administration, push back the municipal and voivodship authorities at every price and convince the society that they are good for nothing.

G. Palka: The party can delay confrontation because it has power -- Solidarnosc lacks such power. And therefore we must create the so-called worker militia, which would be groups of people armed with helmets and batons.

Z. Bujak: The first action of the worker militia will be aimed at liberating the radio-television headquarters (readiokomitet). The social council for national economy must be established immediately. It will be something like a provisional national government. The government must at last be overthrown, laid bare and stripped off all credibility.

Jan Rulewski: The provisional government will stabilize the country till the elections. It will be a non-party goernment. It should follow the tactics of the KOR, [Social Self-Defense Committee] and not the KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland], a tactics based on overtaking, inhibiting and exposing the moves by the party.

Marek Brunne Statement

LD071818 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Statement by Marek Brunne, press spokesman of NSZZ Solidarity -- recorded -- date and place not given]

[Text] Yesterday, the government press spokesman published a statement which does not refer correctly to the meaning and content of the document adopted on 3 December of this year at the Radom meeting of the National Commission Presidium with chairman of regional boards of NSZZ Solidarity. I explain as follows:

1. This document represents the draft stance of the National Commission on the situation in the country. It represents also a draft assessment of the talks between the representatives of the authorities of the Polish People's Republic and the negotiating group of our union. It has been sent for consultation among Solidarity members at work enterprises. To make this consultation possible, the National Commission session envisaged for the 8th of this month has been postponed. The date will be fixed by the National Commission Presidium.

2. The National Commission Presidium has not rejected national accord and it is not trying to exacerbate the sociopolitical climate in the country. Striving for accord constitutes part of the programmatic resolution of the union, which the Presidium is obliged to implement in accordance with the content of the Solidarity statute. In the final lines of the National Commission, a draft stance is a list of issues, the settlement of which will make national accord a reality.

3. The list of these issues is not new. They are all among subjects which were formally accepted for negotiations at the plenary meeting of the representatives of the state authorities and of the National Commission which was held on 17 November of this year: the economic reform, the social council on national economy, local self-management units, law and order, and access to the mass media. Unfortunately, neither the date for the next plenary meeting nor the date for entering into talks on the issue of access to the mass media have yet been determined, after nearly 3 weeks of waiting. Talks on economic issues, of particularly great significance, are not achieving a fully satisfactory outcome.

4. Any further progress with these talks, any results achieved before the next session of the National Commission or any prospects for their realistic continuation, together with the consultation which is being held among Solidarity members at present, will be of decisive significance in working out the National Commission's formal stance.

5. A successive announcement on submitting before the Sejm a draft law on granting the government of the Polish People's Republic special powers, which have not yet been defined, has thrown doubt on the sincerity of the talks being conducted. Similar doubts are aroused by the propaganda activity aimed at creating the impression of there being a mounting wave of strikes. It is universally assessed that this falsified picture of the situation is to create, as in the course of the previous session of the Sejm, a particular social climate which will influence the decisions of the deputies.

7. [as heard — point 6 not mentioned] I recall that on 30 October, the date of the previous Sejm session, over a quarter of a million people employed in important branches of the economy and of production were on strike. At present the number of people on strike has decreased by more than 10 times. The strike [as heard] is causing minimal losses. It is transitionally encompassing some scientists. Grounds for this protest have been confirmed by the highest scientific authorities, including the conference of rectors. The protest concerns the way in which the rector at the Higher School of Engineering is elected, which is contrary to the draft law on higher education and to the practices adopted in all the country's universities. In the view of the National Commission Presidium this strike is being artificially upheld, as it were. There are also actions aimed at provoking union members which are initiated by the administrative authorities at all levels.

8. All these factors, which represent a combination of facts and of propaganda accompanying them, constituted the basis for the chairmen of the regional boards and the National Committee Presidium devising a draft stance which has been sent for consultation among Solidarity members.

9. It is again necessary to state that the discussed draft document does not represent a rejection of national accord. It is intended to draw attention to the fact that national accord is possible in an atmosphere of social calm. This social calm depends not just on the discipline and far-reaching self-control of union organizations, who, believing in settling our fundamental problems by means of talks with the authorities of the Polish People's Republic, have suspended protest actions. It depends to a much greater extent on the decisions and actions of the adminstrative bodies and on the propaganda which they control.

10. Maintaining hope that conditions for this social calm will be restored and maintained, the National Commission Presidium states that in such conditions, achieving the essential national accord will be treated, as so far, as a fundamental programmatic task of our union.

Reaction to Brunne Statement

LD071952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The statement by the Solidarity National Commission press spokesman deserves special attention on two counts. First, even if it does not directly withdraw the assertion contained in the well known statement of the National Commission Presidium about the futility of any further talks with the government on the subject of national accord, at least it attempts to moderate its tone. Evidently the conclusion has been reached that such a tone and vocabulary do not adequately coincide with the feeling of the public, as well as with the expectations of the many millions of grassroot members of the union who are offered the announcement of another strike instead of hope for the conclusion of social peace and the beginning of normal work, which constitutes the fundamental conditions for extricating the country from the present grave crisis. Such a strike this time would be of general character and would therefore completely paralyze our economic system.

Particularly in the present conditions, when winter has arrived and nature itself has brought new difficulties in the already hard life of millions of our citizens, the prospect of further aggravating these difficulties through yet another abandonment of normal working cannot be an attractive prospect for the 36 million Polish men and women, with the exception of the not so large group of (?possessed) radicals. Therefore the statement by Mr Marek Brunne, despite the reiteration of a package of rather hoary demands addressed to the authorities, contains a more moderate note. Thus it is not denied -- at least in [Solidarity's] official utterances -- a priori and in general terms that there are some possibilities of achieving national accord. This fact, of course, deserves emphasis and can hardly be overlooked.

Yet there is another aspect of the whole matter which also must be borne in mind. The statement by the union's spokesman was made after the publication by Polish Radio and the press of extensive excerpts from a genuine tape recording of the discussion at the Radom meeting of the National Commission Presidium. The contents of the speeches by the leading representatives of Solidarity, one might say, aroused not only Polish public opinion. These speeches contained references not only to demands addressed to the authorities but also to demands for power in general and for the union. The spokesman's statement unfortunately contains not a single word on the subject. Is this an oversight or a tactical maneuver, a maneuver calculated to distract the attention of the very public opinion at which it is aimed? Social tensions, protest actions and strikes still remain a fact which it is impossible to overlook. The threat to the future of our country lies in a profound destruction of social life, the fruits of which we shall continue to reap for many years to come.

If, however, the statement by the Solidarity spokesman is an attempt to build a bridge between the stance of the National Commission Presidium and the unchangeable stance of the government on the issue of recovering social peace and creating a front of national accord, then let us hope that the masses of members of Solidarity will reinforce this bridge with their own attitude with regard to the position of the National Commission Presidium submitted to them for consultation.

Press Commentaries

LD071110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 7 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In their articles, TRYBUNA LUDU and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI deal with the recent session of Solidarity's National Commission and of regional board chairman held in Radom. TRYBUNA LUDU entitled its article: Sincerity Which Cannot But Horrify -- What Are They Really After? ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI headlines its article thus: Scenario for Confrontation and Taking Over Power.

The radio session, both dailies state, revealed the goals that Solidarity is pursuing. It has nothing in common with any constructive action capable of arresting the current crisis and bringing about a situation in which we can overcome the economic impasse. The goals can briefly be described thus, TRYBUNA LUDU writes: We must take over power at all costs, even at the price of the suffering of the nation, so long as the union emerges the victor from this trial of strength.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and TRYBUNA LUDU carry extensive accounts of the speeches by Solidarity's leading activists who took part in the Radom session. According to numerous speakers, the goals set by Solidarity can be attained only by following the path of confrontation.

This is what Lech Walesa said about this: Confrontation is unavoidable and confrontation will come about. People must be told about this clearly. I wanted to approach this confrontation in a natural way, when almost all social groups have joined us. However, I miscalculated since I thought we would have more patience and then we would bring down all these Sejms, all these councils and so on. It transpires that we are not going to stick to this tactic any more. Therefore, let us chose a path to enable us to execute a maneuver with lightning speed: either with me, or without me.

Today, the public must learn that confrontation is indispensable. It must learn how we see its role. Of course, today, a general strike would be a stupid thing: It must not look this way. We have to say, Lech Walesa said further, we love you, we love socialism and the party, of course the Soviet Union and, through these accomplished facts, we have to do our work and wait. Today, it is necessary to tell people what we are playing for: that we are playing for such high stakes, that, in general, we are changing realities, that this game cannot have another ending. No change in the system can avoid people getting hit in the jaw, it is only necessary to win it.

Speaking of national accord, Solidarity's leader stated: Naturally I am for agreement. I think it would succeed if three sides were involved: Solidarity, the government and the church; no ZSL, no Pax. We are not interested in them.

Not all Solidarity activists share in Walesa's scepticism regarding the general strike, TRYBUNA LUDU writes. For instance, Seweryn Jaworski is of the opinion that should an act on the state of emergency be passed, it is necessary without delay to commence striking; the Mazowsze region will certainly do this. If you go back even one more step I personally will cut your head off, he threatened Walesa. If I do not do this, because I have been taken care of by them, [as heard] someone else will do this.

According to Jacek Kuron, Solidarity's leading adviser and strategist, the issue of elections and total negation of the so-called government document setting out ad hoc measures and a state of emergency should provide grounds for confrontation.

In the opinion of union strategists it is necessary already today to prepare the ground by rendering the authorities powerless. It is necessary to get the voivodship authorities enmeshed in various issues, get parishes and towns to discuss things in a lively fashion, set peasants on officials. Let them occupy parish offices if this is what they wish to do. Solidarity's groups, the Radom region chief stated, ought to take over some of the work of the administration, brush aside municipal and voivodship authorities at all cost, make the public aware of the fact that they are not capable of doing anything.

(Wladyslaw Frasymiuk) from Lower Silesia said it is necessary to build up the union apparatus which will in future occupy positions within the administration.

Grzegorz Palka said that in order to strengthen Solidarity it is necessary to set up workers' militia or workers' guards. These groups will be led by their leaders. They will comprise 10, 100 or 1,000 people in workplaces, armed with helmets and batons. The first precursors of such formations already exist in certain regions.

Andrzej Sobieraj stated that the conflict in the Radom Higher Engineering School will be resolved by a group of some 200 workers who will be delegated by workplaces and ferry Rector Bebda out in a wheelbarrow.

Zbigniew Bujak announced that one of the first tasks of the workers' militia is to liberate the radio committee.

TRYBUNA LUDU and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI write that at their Radom session, Solidarity's leaders outlined how they view the role of the so-called social council for the national economy. This council must be set up forthwith, Zbigniew Bujak said. It will resemble a provisional national government.

Poznan's Solidarity chief put it more strongly: The public must be made aware of the fact that the government lacks credibility. It is necessary to bring the government down once and for all, to lay it bare and deprive it of any credibility, and to set up immediately the social council for the national economy.

Janusz Rulewski stated: Let us fight for this provisional government which will stabilize the country till the elections, since without stabilization elections will not go according to our wishes. The Bydgoszcz Solidarity leader even went as far as to distribute the deputies' mandates. According to this concept, the Sejm could be made up of the following: The PZPR would get 30 percent of the vote; the ZSL, together with the SD would get 25 percent; a united Solidarity would get 25 percent; the remainder being shared among the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN], ZNAK [Polish Catholic Association] and all the rest.

Further on, Zbigniew Bujak stated it is necessary to prepare the confrontation and to chose the place where it should take place. Being ironic, he added that it is necessary to act according to the principle; so long as there are guilty people, a law will always be found to string them up; so long as there is law, guilty people will always be found.

The crowing point, as far as Solidarity activists' speeches at the Radom forum are concerned, is the warning of Patrycuusz Kosmowski, who stated that the vision presented by Solidarity to the public has not come about. Therefore, it is necessary to go whole hog; otherwise, people will make the activists account for their actions.

Is it necessary to (?present) the real goals of certain leading Solidarity activists more clearly than they themselves have done, TRYBUNA LUDU asks.

In conclusion, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes: So, the masks have been taken off; the goals aspired to with the aid of comaouflages and of deceptive, fraudalent slogans, have been revealed. After all, throughout the point has been to take over power and to bring down the socialist system in Poland.

TRYBUNA LUDU on Meeting

LD081116 Warsaw PAP in English 0850 GMT 8 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Dec (PAP) -- The PUWP newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU pointed out today that since November 4, the time of the Jaruzelski-Glemp-Walesa summit, Poland has been coping with an array of strikes, alerts and protest actions. This was illustrated by a list of events documenting social tension, carried by installments by the daily last week.

It was a general feeling that the Jaruzelski-Glemp-Walesa meeting, an unprecedented event, was to have initiated, or even open the road towards national accord, the daily said. Instead, strikes and tension are persisting.

The daily said: "It is high time to seriously face the facts. Such a turn of affairs simply means that the hopes are vanishing; the chance for a sensible agreement is receding and the internal and external situation of Poland becomes complicated in every aspect."

In this concrete situation the differences in the party, ideological, world outlooks and trade union and other commitments -- though they do not lose their basic significance -- must recede to the background in the light of the crucial issue of today: responsibility. This special situation may and should become the foundation of a front of national accord," emphasized TRYBUNA LUDU.

The PUWP CC daily organ TRYBUNA LUDU quoted parts of the statement by Solidarity press spokesman printed in yesterday's news bulletin of the union's Mazowsze chapter in which he gave his own interpretation of the stand presented by Solidarity leaders at their Radom meeting last week.

Unlike the Solidarity communique issued in Radom, the spokesman stated that "the National Commission's Presidium neither rejected a national accord nor was trying to aggravate the socio-political climate in the country" and added that "the striving for agreement is a part of the union's programme resolution."

TRYBUNA LUDU said: "Even in the golden days of manipulation, nobody was doing such quibbles.

"One can understand that the participants of the Radom meeting have terrified their rank-and-file and that their intentions are now in the scales of the interpretation given by the Solidarity National Commission's spokesman.

"But what is all this quibbling for? Why not say straight: We made a mistake, we followed the voice of political ambitions of some leaders and did not listen to the masses -- we want to return to the road of agreement.

"It would be much more simple, better and honest," concluded TRYBUNA LUDU.

INDICTMENT LODGED AGAINST JURCZYK 7 DEC

LD071851 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The act of indictment against Marian Jurczyk [member of Solidarity's National Commission and NSZZ Solidarity regional chairman for Szczecin Voivodship] charging him with publicly deriding and insulting the top-ranking bodies of the Polish People's Republic was lodged at the Szczecin Voivodship Court today.

POLICE OFFICIAL REPORTS CLASH WITH BILL POSTERS

LD072034 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Statement by Citizens Militia central headquarters spokesman Major Ryszard (Poczwarek) date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] On 5 December in Opole officers of the Citizens' Militia municipal headquarters detained a group of people who were posting bills of an antistate nature. The direct reason for detaining them was their refusal to show the militiamen their identy papers and their arrogant and provocative behavior. Active resistance was put up during the intervention by the militia, which compeleed the officers to use means of coercion. These means were used in a restricted way, only where it was necessary, and no nightsticks batons were used. Those detained were released 3 hours later. Before being released each was subjected to a medical examination which was carried out in the presence of the prosecutor and a representative of the local Solidarity. No injuries were ascertained in the case of most of them. Several of those detained had slight superficial injuries the connection of which with the activity of the militia is questionable to say the least. No marks of beatings or consequences of an excessive use of force were ascertained.

On the same day, the Silesia-Opole regional board of NSZZ Solidarity spread a false version of the events in which the militia's action was described as brutal and inhuman. Contrary to obvious and established facts, the Solidarity communique states that those detained were beaten and suffered a number of injuries. A juxtaposition of the actual state of affairs with the description of the militia's "brutal and inhuman" action simply compels one to ask the following question: What do the activists of the Opole Solidarity want? Yet another instance of bill posting today in Opole center provides the answer to this question. A large group of people who were conducting themselves in a challenging and provocative way took part in the action. The militia did not intervene since the intentions of the organizers were obvious. An attempt to provoke a clash in the streets of Opole failed. An attempt to find an opportunity for again accusing militamen of brutality failed. The objective of the entire action was clearly contained in one of the posters being put up in the streets of the town. This ridiculed an derided the idea of national accord, something that needs no comment in the current situation.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY SCORES SOLIDARITY DECLARATIONS

AU071525 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Dec 81 pp 1, 2

[Commentary: "Strike at Agreement"]

[Text] "The entire episcopate is convinced that national agreement will be implemented through solving specific problems and through creating new structures to channel the efforts of all citizens and to guarantee that misfortunes will not recur."

That is a passage from the 27 November communique on the Polish Episcopate's plenum, which was published by this paper. In this way the church, which does not want to directly meddle in politics, has given its support to our universal wish to reach a national agreement because there is no alternative that the nation could accept and that would be consistent with its interests.

Our daily reports every day on the political and organizational activities to implement national agreement -- an idea put forward by the memorable meeting last month between Gen W. Jaruzelski, Primate J. Glemp and Chairman L. Walesa.

Everyone in Poland is following with the greatest interest the talks and discussions -- including the contentious ones -- on this subject. We all know that such talks are not easy and without dispute.

After all, the point is to create a concept for a new structure of national coexistence and to provide for it the political-organizational forms that would be acceptable to the government and the public.

Very much depends on the atmosphere in the country in these momentous days and weeks and on creating the political and psychological conditions favoring the continuation and intensification of the dialogue.

With this in mind, 2 days ago we wrote in this paper about the issues of the proposal to submit to the Sejm a bill on "extraordinary measures to protect citizens and the state." The proposal was made at the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

It is with open concern that we return today to the issue of agreement and the atmosphere besetting it, because yesterday -- 1 December -- events took place that clearly threaten this atmosphere.

At a press conference organized in Warsaw yesterday for Polish and foreign journalists a declaration entitled "the founding declaration of the Self-Governing Republic Clubs -- Freedom -Justice-Independence" was presented. This document, which justifies the existence of the clubs bearing such an attractive name, contains many interesting statements and truths. Some of them are certainly dear to every Pole. But in my view, behind this attractive phraseology there are hidden dangerous words:

"We believe that it is necessary today to create ideological-political formations, which constitute the nuclei of the democratic state's future political parties."

The clubs' organizational-programmatic plans for this are demonstratively in conflict with the letter and spirit of the Solidarity congress program. Nevertheless, the press conference was organized at Masovia Solidarity headquarters, and the declaration clearly stresses that Solidarity is to be a nucleus of a new political party.

This is extremely disturbing and may be productive of political consequences, because he who genuinely wants agreement does not create serious new threats to the apparatus of power, which is to be his partner, and does not confront this apparatus with an accomplished fact that is heavy with incalculable results. He who is afraid of the conservative forces' activities wherever they exist -- they also exist within the apparatus of power -- will not supply them with easy arguments.

While the clubs have demonstratively announced their activities as a form of challenging the Ninth PZPR Congress program and the Solidarity congress, the Solidarity factory council in the Warski shipyards in Szczecin, which are a large plant and one of the symbols of the August agreement -- has published a declaration that reads:

"We decidedly reject the concept for the front of national agreement as one more attempt to preserve the monopoly of a narrow elite of party power. We believe that power will be credible only if it is elected by society.

"That is why we demand free and democratic elections to the Sejm and the People's Councils before 31 May 1982 on the basis of a truly democratic election law.

"We also demand that the social economic council be the highest deciding and controlling body in the economy until the free and democratic elections to the Sejm and the People's Councils are held. At the same time, we add that if the power apparatus fails to adopt the above demands, the union -- in agreement with other social organizations that truly represent definite social communities -- should hold democratic elections to the Sejm and the People's Councils by 31 May 1982. After such elections have been held the present power apparatus will lose all attributes of legality."

These statements are also in conflict with the Solidarity congress resolutions and with the letter and spirit of the recent "big three" meeting in Warsaw.

Such documents produce this single political result: They intensify the moods of threat where the country needs an atmosphere that encourages extensive dialogue; they make the extreme and conservative forces stronger wherever they are active; and they are an obstacle to the idea of agreement and for its champions and sponsors led by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The Poles rightly wish that they should be treated as mature and responsible people. Those of them who are really mature and responsible will be able to judge the activities -- they are not isolated, unfortunately -- about which we have written.

STUDENT STRIKES END; FARMERS PROTESTS CONTINUE

Strikes Wrap-up

LD081048 Warsaw PAP in English 0822 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Dec (PAP) -- There are chances for students' strikes to extinguish in the coming days. Regular lectures were resumed today at the majority of the medical academies.

The National Liason Commission of the Independent Association of Students [NZS] meeting at Warsaw Polytechnic today issued an appeal to suspend sit-ins in higher schools as of tomorrow.

The NZS commission recognized the authority and accepted the guarantees offered by the conference of school presidents held simultaneously with the commission's session. However, the commission's resolution does not apply to Warsaw's higher schools which are resolved to continue strikes until the situation of the students of the former firemen's officer-cadet school in Warsaw is unequivocally and "satisfactorily solved."

The presidents who debated till late last night in Warsaw stated they would continue mediatory efforts to solve the conflict at the Radom engineering college. The presidents also resolved to take steps to get the new law on higher schools enacted as soon as possible.

In a separate statement the presidents voiced disapproval of the way the conflict in the Warsaw firemen's school had been solved.

Tension in the countryside is persisting. Negotiations between the Farmers' Solidarnosc and a government commission have been suspended. The negotiations concern the agreements of Ustrzyki, Rzesow and Bydgoszcz which, according to the Farmers' Solidarnosc, have not been implemented.

Protest actions -- occupations of public and administration buildings -- continue in some parts of Poland, including the towns of Siedlce, Swidnica, Torun, Zamosc and the Walbrzych Voivodship. At Brzostkow, Tarnow Voivodship, a group of Farmers' Solidarnosc members started to occupy the local rural community office.

Strike readiness continues in the Nowy Sacz Voivodship.

Student Union Calls for Halt

NC071329 Paris AFP in English 1317 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Dec (AFP) -- The Independent Students' Union [NZS] has called on all universities and other institutes of higher education to end their month-long occupation of school buildings, an official at the union's headquarters said today.

The resolution by the union leadership was adopted last night during a meeting attended by strike committees at 90 schools affected by the action.

NZS has close ties with the Solidarity independent trade union federation.

Sit-in Strikes To Be Suspended

LD072136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The National Coordinating Commission of the Independent Students' Association has appealed for the conference of rectors guarantees and authority to be recognized, and has called for the sit-in strikes to be suspended as of tomorrow and for teaching to be resumed while maintaining strike readiness until the conflict at the Radom Higher School of Engineering is positively resolved.

With regard to the issue of the Radom Higher School of Engineering, the conference of rectors has decided to conduct further mediating activities aimed at holding democratic elections in this university. If the talks fail to end successfully by 20 December, the conference of rectors will take steps aimed at making it possible for Radom Higher School of Engineering students to continue their studies at other universities in the country.

Enrollment Deadline Extended

LD071838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The deadline for students of the former Higher Officers' Firefighting School to report to the main headquarters of the fire brigade -- in order to submit a declaration on readiness to undertake study in the new firefighting school -- has been prolonged to 10 December.

According to information obtained from (?34) viovodships, by 1300 today 137 former cadets have reported. As many as 71 students had already submitted declarations at the main firefighting headquarters. According to unofficial data, around 70 former cadets are still on the premises of Warsaw Polytechnic.

Private Farmers Still Strike

LD071900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The occupation of the building of the Wloclawek Voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations by a near 100-strong group of private farmers, members of Dobrzyn region and Kujawy NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers has been continuing for 2 weeks. A delegation of the striking farmers has met Lech Walesa, chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity National Commission, to present him with the objectives of the Wloclawek strike and the farmers' fundamental demands.

On the decision of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, which is meeting in Wloclawek, the farmers' strike in this town has been recognized as a national form of protest by private farmers' trade unions against the state authorities' failure to implement the agreements concluded with farmers in Ustrzyki, Rzeszow and Bydgoszcz.

Delegates of private farmers' Solidarity are in Wloclawek from the following voivodships: Opole, Krosno, Rzeszow, Bydgoszcz, Szczecin, Tarnobrzeg and Elblag.

The strike by a group of Lublin region NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers is also continuing. Those on strike are occupying the premises of the Voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations and their protest represents an expression of support for those on strike in Wloclawek.

Talks Suspended

LD071910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The talks conducted in Warsaw by NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers with the interministerial government commission have been suspended.

At the same time Jan Kulaj, chairman of the National Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, has published a statement which recommends that the talks conducted by regional organizations of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers with local administrative authorities be suspended.

SOLIDARITY, KOSZALIN VOIVODA AGREE ON ISSUES

LD071202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] In Koszalin the talks between representatives of the regional strike committee and the Koszalin voivoda, which lasted almost a month, came to an end. The talks relating to the demands raised by Solidarity took place in eight working groups. The regional board of NSZZ Solidarity gained the right to carry out social control of trade, the catering business and services. Education and the schools will get priority in repairs, in supplies of goods to cafeterias and fuel to transport children to school. In Koszalin a clinic for education workers and for their families will also be opened. The health service will take-over the house of veterans, which is being built at the moment, to serve the needs of the voivodship hospital. The voivoda also committed himself to apply to the Ministry of Agriculture for an allocation of building materials no lower than in recent years.

Those are just some of the demands. However, no agreement was reached or handing over to the health service of the Baltyk sanatorium in Kolobrzeg or the training center of the Mielno Voivodship party committee, nor was there a resolution to problems raised by certain work enterprises, such as the voivodship enterprise of the thermal energy industry, and the repair and construction factory for cooperative housing in Koszalin, or of Elba in Kolobrzeg. The regional board of Solidarity already ratified a large part of the agreements.

COMMENTARY ON 'TENSION' OF STRIKE ALERT

LD081116 Warsaw PAP in English 0841 GMT 8 Dec 81

["Tension of Alert: How Long?; by PAP commentator" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Dec (PAP) -- The situation of the recent days was clearly aggravated by the conflict at the firemen's academy. The way it was ended caused further escalation of demands and new postulates from the Solidarnosc trade union.

The 2nd general assembly of Solidarnosc Mazowsze chapter delegates issued a resolution proclaiming December 17 "the day of protest" against the use of force in solving social conflicts. It called on the leaders of other chapters to spread the protest over the whole country.

Mazowsze delegates also presented their stand on other issues. They spoke about the need to establish "a provisional government," claiming that the present one "lacked credibility," to overtake the country's economic management by the union, to change the authorities, to march to the east "for the land they have captured from us"... These are only some of the bulsterous pronouncements made by leaders of the trade union Solidarnosc. And there is still the threat to stage a general strike as an emergency move in case the Sejm equips the government with extraordinary powers. The latter leitmotif is also present in ample resolutions and statements issued by the authorities of other Solidarnosc chapters.

Speaking at the meeting of Mazowsze delegates, an ex-Home Army servicemen, Jerzy Filipowicz, noted that "we're being persuaded here to go for confrontation, and the monuments to those of 1956 and 1970 have not been completed yet. I'm not going for confrontation under such generals (Mazowsze chapter leadership) who even cannot establish good communications between factories and want to set up a new government. People want food and want to sleep in peace and, meanwhile, the union is telling them to stay on alert for the 2nd year already. How long is this alert still to take?"

COMMENTATOR BELIEVES CONFRONTATION 'INEVITABLE'

PM081011 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Dec 81 p 4

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Solidarity Leadership Envisages General Strike"]

[Text] Warsaw -- On Thursday, 3 December, the Solidarity leadership responded to the forcible evacuation of the firemen's school. It "notes that the government has destroyed any chance of concluding a national accord." This "note" is the recognition of a fact: the total deadlock, failing concessions by the authorities, in the negotiations on the definition of a political compromise which were started 17 November after the meeting between General Jaruzelski, Monsignor Glemp and Mr Walesa. In theory these negotiations were still under way. The communique issued by the trade union Presidium therefore amounts to a de facto declaration breaking off the negotiations, if not a declaration of a state of war.

This document, which does not mention the firemen's school incident, is a real indictment of the authorities' attitude toward Solidarity. "The events of the past few weeks prove," it says first, "that the government has chosen the path of force and rejected the possibilities of dialogue with society." The second point is that the decisions taken "without any consultation" on the economic reform measures for 1982 "mean that the government intends to perpetuate the present management system, simultaneously introducing a drastic cut in the population's standard of living." Finally the announcement of the vote on full powers "constitutes an attempt to liquidate the civil and workers' rights won in 1980."

Consequently the members of the Presidium announce that they are going to "analyze" with the trade union's bodies the possibility of calling a general strike against the move for full powers. This proposal was put to the trade union's regional organization chairmen Thursday at a closed meeting in Radom which went on until late into the night. The National Commission is due to meet in Gdansk Tuesday. It is only then that a definite decision is to be taken. (Note) (The proposal, adopted by a large majority, recommends a general strike if the Sejm passes these full powers. Onlv three leaders, one of whom was Mr Walesa, voted against. They want to wait for a possible law on full powers to come into force before resorting to a general strike.) It is now certain however that Solidarity is determined to oppose these "emergency measures" by every possible means since they would enable the government to suspend -- for a period of 3 months -- the right to strike and the right of assembly, and would also extend the powers of the military courts. For its part the church seems determined to throw its full weight in the balance to deter the authorities from adopting this document which is sparking off great reservations among deputies who are not party members.

Thus the trial of strength started last weekend by the Central Committee plenum is only in its initial stages. A few hours after the publication of the Solidarity communique the government responded, describing it as hostile and demagogic. The same day General Jaruzelski sent a circular to the ministers, voivodas and mayors of big cities urging them to oppose the attempt being made in some factories to strip the party cells of the offices they occupy. This is a confrontation which is likely to spread in that the self-management committees being set up in the framework of the economic reform are increasingly frequently tempted to deprive PZPR organizations of the material resources which the enterprises hitherto offered them free of charge.

At the same time the demand -- which is extremely dangerous -- for free elections is growing in the whole [apparent line drop] full powers could only strengthen it. "We are at a critical point," Mr Walesa said at the meeting in Radom Thursday. Confrontation seems inevitable.

LE FIGARO REPORT ON VISIT TO POZNAN PLANT

PM071015 Paris LE FIGARO in French 3 Dec 81 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte Poznan dispatch: "Poland -- The 'National Accord' Trap"]

[Text] Cegielski-- One of the most important industrial complexes in Poland -- mainly produces turbines for ships. It includes 15 different factories and employs 17,600 workers, of whom 17,000 are Solidarity members and 400 Industrial Branch Trade Union members. The party has retained 2,000 members. Cegielski is also a symbol and represents a great revolutionary tradition. It was from there, for instance, that the Polish events of October 1956 developed.

I met here first of all Party Committee First Secretary Andrzej Komoczynski -- a pleasant young man obviously rather depressed by the circumstances and so discouraged -- and Solidarity Chairman Bogdan Ciszak. I talked to the latter late into the night at his home -- an apartment on a low-rent housing estate in the suburbs, modest but nicely appointed.

Two men and a balance of forces glaringly apparent. A Solidarity member stated with obvious satisfaction: "The party has been completely discredited at Cegielski. It no longer represents anything. In any case, they have lost half of their members since August." And he added, laughing: "You know, we organize little parties here to celebrate the resignation from the party of the last member in any specific workshop." This also shows that at Cegielski "party members are not even able to elect a secretary without Solidarity's approval."

Standing beneath a simple wooden crucifix hanging on the wall, his handsome face reflecting obvious idealistic fervor, Mr Ciszak emphasized the change all this represents: "Prior to August," he said, "the party decided everything. The director took orders from the first secretary, and the (nomenklatura) extended to foremen and even team leaders who, in principle, had to be party members."

As in the 21 other voivodships, Cegielski is now engaged in a fight to eject the party from the enterprise. It so happens, in fact, that even though legal texts have resolved many matters, including the question of the trade union's presence in factories, they do not mention the subject of the party. Obviously, in the context of a good internal policy, such a presence was only natural, and the workers have mainly protested against the fact that some 30 permanent party officials are on the payroll of the enterprise. "It is our work that keeps them; this is intolerable," said Voivodship First Secretary Skrzypezak, 45, one of the most brilliant party leaders at the national level and former first secretary at Cegielski, where he applied for Solidarity membership even through he withdrew his application when the question of his appointment as head of the voivodship was mentioned a few months ago.

As of 1 January only the first secretary of the party at Cegielski and his deputy will be paid by the complex. All the other permanent officials will be transferred to the party regional committee's payroll.

Necessary Cohesion

The first secretary at Cegielski maintained that the situation in his organization is not so disastrous: "There was a sudden deterioration after August [1980] and again after the party congress in July [1981] because people expected too much from it," he said, "but things have become more stable now." And yet virtually 100 percent of the workforce participated in the latest 1-hour strike in October. This means that, contrary to national orders, the party joined the action. The first secretary told me: "We could not break ranks. It is impossible to break the personnel's cohesion here."

Within the framework of Solidarity, the Cegielski organization is part of what is called "the network" -- an association of 17 main trade union circles in the country's biggest plants entrusted with the task of preparing various projects and maintaining permanent contacts among those circles. The network has prepared a blueprint for self-management which is already being implemented at Cegielski. A 40-member Workers' Council and a 20-member Presidium have been elected. For the time being they have been entrusted with the task of organizing self-management. They have already achieved their first success -- following a vote of no confidence in the director in March, a new director was appointed on 1 August.

What material problems does Cegielski face? The first secretary and the Solidarity chairman agree on this point: a shortage of energy resources (in three factories it is necessary to work at night to avoid the peak period), low machinery utilization rate (64 percent at the moment), a manpower shortage (1,200 more workers are needed) and a bottleneck in the machine tool workshop. The first secretary told me that his organization came out against the automatic implementation of the early retirement law to try to stop the heavy drain on personnel. As for Mr Ciszak, he was more outspoken: "What has been happening at Cegielski," he said softly, "shows that Marx was wrong when he refused to admit that the law of supply and demand in the economy has any relevance." A silence heavy with implications followed this statement.

It was only natural to also discuss national politics with a Solidarity chairman leading an organization of special importance: "At a time when the country is in crisis those party people are only interested in an internal power struggle. It is sad to acknowledge, but we should negotiate with them as if they represented a foreign government!" He is not enthusiastic about proposals for a national accord. As presented by the authorities, it seems to him a dangerous trap. "After all," he added, "they are not trusted at all by the country. Why should we legitimize them? In exchange for what? If it were to agree to participate in that 'national accord' would Solidarity not run the risk of becoming a political party? And would it be able to continue to effectively defend the workers if it shared power?"

Litigious Bear

It is true that, because of the intelligence of the regional party authorities, the situation in Poznan is less tense than elsewhere, but there have nonetheless been some conflicts. The prosecutor has started proceedings against Solidarity for mentioning the massacre of Polish officers by the Soviets at Katyn and publishing a caricature of a bear which seemed to resemble Mr Brezhnev. But the cartoonist sought to refute the accusation by saying: "How can you believe that this bear represents the Soviet party's general secretary? To harbor such ideas you must certainly be anti-Soviet!" On 18 November Marian Polerowicz, Solidarity chairman at the Treansbud plant, was attacked by some unidentified people shouting slogans hostile to Solidarity while he was waiting for a bus. He had to be taken to a hospital.

Another, more serious conflict has now developed between Solidarity and the party. In its 35th and 36th editions, the regional party committee's bulletin attacked the Solidarity leaders at Cegielski with incredible violence and in a manner closely resembling that used during the Stalinist years. Naturally, it accuses them of being in the pay of the West, whose Machiavellian plans they are apparently implementing, and for good measure asserts that former party leaders have cost the country a billion zlotys -- which, however, have not been lost because "the villas, houses and other material assets have remained in the country" whereas the losses caused by Solidarity amount to billions and are "irrecoverable." Solidarity has asked the Poznan first secretary to publicly dissociate himself from these attacks which, according to Mr Ciszak, have been made by "two long-discredited hacks." Mr Skrzypczak has already stated that he knew nothing about these articles, and he undoubtedly did know nothing, but nonetheless yet another serious conflict would well arise in Poznan.

SPEECHES AT SIXTH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORTED

Jaruzelski Closing Speech

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["Text" of 28 November closing speech by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and Polish premier, at the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades: Today's plenum, the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, is of lofty significance, both with regard to its subject matter concerning vital socioeconomic, party and political problems and with regard to the current difficult period and problems facing us. This was confirmed by the discussion which included a broad range of problems, including those connected with the economic reform, which is under preparation. The PZPR Politburo report, delivered by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Comrade Marian Wozniak; The PZPR Central Committee Secretariat report, delivered by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Comrade Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak; and also the speeches and reports by other representatives of the party and government leadership permit me to limit myself to certain problems.

Above all, I would like to devote a few remarks to the processes and phenomena that are occurring in the economy and to some of their social consequences. As is known, these processes remain in close connection with the destabilization of sociopolitical life and represent, as it were, a reflection of this destabilization.

Conflicts, strikes, protest actions and lower social and production discipline are having an ever increasing impact on economic results. In these conditions, even in places where it would be realistic and possible to achieve an improvement and an increase in production, no progress can be observed. The effects of this are being felt directly and tangibly by the entire public. The supply situation is very bad. There are shortages in almost all commodity groups. Bringing the market situation under control is today the number one matter. However, one must see things realistically. The state of the economy does not make it possible to radically increase supplies to the market. The possible increase in these supplies is not capable of ensuring market equilibrium or of bridging the extensive gap between the level of incomes and the supply of goods. In 1982, too, we can count on only a relatively small expansion in supplies to the market with an accompanying considerable increase in the incomes of the population as a result of a decision taken earlier on wages and incomes and as a result of the commitments that have been made on this matter.

There is thus the fear that the commodity gap might increase, that people will shy away from money even more, that there will be a further weakening of economic ties between towns and the countriside and that there is a genuine threat of hyperinflation. There is still a chance to prevent this. The government is currently drafting as a matter of urgency a set of programs and anti-inflation measures. If they obtain social, including trade union, approval then they will become the fundamental step along the road to improving the market, strengthening the currency and to the economic reform succeeding. Without this, you see, the preconditions for the functioning of the economic mechanisms which are envisaged by this reform will not come into being.

Healthy money is at the same time the key to an increase in the effectiveness of management, to the rational exploitation of our available resources and, as a result, to an increase in output, to overcoming the crisis and to the restriction, and then to the full elimination, of many of the current problems of daily life.

Of course, every price rise is unpopular but it would be even more unfavourable to refrain from such a price rise in light of the existence of other needs which are socially most urgent.

In this context it should be stressed that the price increases for cigarettes, gasoline and alcohol, which have been carried out, are an integral part of the complex of plans that aim to reduce inflationary gaps as well as to cover state expenditure connected with the recent increase of allowances, particularly in the sphere of education and the health services. But in December there will be no new changes in prices introduced at the central level.

In the policy of shaping up prices and the monetary incomes of the population we will, in accordance with the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, be guided by the principle of giving special protection to the economically weakest social groups. All the resources available to the state must be exploited so that the process of adapting the standard of living to the capabilities of the economy should not be a spontaneous, but consciously directed policy. You see, spontaneity in the socioeconomic sphere always strikes out the most against the weakest. The protection of the weakest is the duty of the socialist state. On the other hand, the application of preferences with regard to professions with a special level of hardship and of special importance for the national economy will be necessary. At the same time the struggle against speculators, against the economic underground and against people getting fat on the present difficulties and accumulating great fortunes at the expense of others and at the expense of the state will be stepped up. Their underhanded dealings violate fundamental social principles and principles of socialist justice. We must act more quickly and sharply in these matters.

In a situation in which there is a drastic shortage of goods the fair distribution of these goods takes on special importance. The rationing system should serve this. It will not be possible to move away from the rationing of goods in the near future. The point is, therefore, that the rationing system should function effectively in accordance with a sense of social justice and it should really help people obtain these key articles. Decisions and activities have been undertaken in the direction of streamlining and making the rationing system uniform; dividing what the country possesses and what is necessary for staying alive must take place considerably better than before. An improvement in the system of the distribution of goods from wholesalers to retailers, the streamlining of the organization of sales and the carrying out of such changes so that the strain of waiting in lines is lessened should be of great importance in this respect. These are the basic duties of the administration and of people who work in the trade network and the cooperative movement. Apart from this constant and thorough social -- including party -- control is necessary.

The precondition for a better functioning of the ration system is a just division of goods to the voivodships and within the voivodships. The principles of the rationing system must be unrelentlessly observed. We are receiving indications that certain voivodships' authorities are granting preferential treatment to their areas. These actions are impermissible. They strike out at the conditions in which the working people in the large industrial centers, which do not possess agricultural land, have to live. In the future, cases of nonobservance of the fixed regulations for distribution will not be tolerated. Here I address a request to the voivodship committees for a permanent party control in this area.

A growth in agricultural production is of decisive significance for the market supply and above all, an increase in procurement. The agricultural policy worked out jointly by the PZPR and the United Peasants Party is clear and stable. We treat all sectors of agriculture unifirmly. We have undertaken a program to create the proper conditions for its development. Here we want to gradually reorient production to the advantage of the countryside. At its next meeting, the Politburo will examine, among other things, what has been done in this sphere.

Comrades: The achivement of the socialist system means the shaping of a worker-peasant alliance and close links between the town and countryside. Today, this is being threatened. Mutual grievances appear with increasing frequency. We must eliminate the source of this state of affairs. An immediate satisfying of all the needs of the countryside, especially in a situation of rapid rises in farmers' income, is beyond the present capabilities of the economy. In this context, peculiar paradoxes are born.

In a country which produces over 40 million tons of potatoes, we have difficulty in harvesting 1.2 million tons for urban consumption. In a country which produces 20 million tons of cereals, we are incapable of buying the essential amounts for the production of bread and cereal products. This is primarily the result of the seriously disturbed goods-payment links between the town and countryside. But it is also -- Comrade Habczyk rightly emphasized this during discussion -- a result of the unstable and tense sociopoltical situation and of the fears that stem from this in the countryside of hording agricultural products. Thus, calm and stability in the country are the fundamental preconditions for progress in this sector, too. However, as long as the present situation exists, the authorities must have recourse to various emergency solutions, calculated to cause an increase in agricultural production which, especially in the existing abnormal conditions, cannot be perfect.

Despite all the faults of these solutions, it should always be remembered that their main intention is to step up supplies to the market. At the same time other methods are being prepared and discussed for improving our situation. We intend to implement them shortly.

It is necessary to ensure that the farmer is able to buy with his income everything necessary for working his farm. This is the basic premise for the development of agriculture, food economy and the food industry; however, this cannot be achieved in 1 day. The many years' delay in the development of the infrastructure of agriculture cannot be made up for in 1 year. The state of the economy simply does not allow this.

Equally complex problems await the sphere of social consumption, particularly: housing, health protection, education, science and culture. These are extremely important areas, which are decisive for the totality of the national existence. They must come under special care by the socialist state, protected to such an extent as is possible from the effect of the crisis.

Unfortunately, this does not mean that the state will be able to earmark increased quotas for all these goals, or even maintain the previous level. We consider, on the other hand, that even in such difficult current conditions it is possible to satisfy basic needs in the area of collective consumption, and even to improve it in certain areas.

Toward this end, a more rational and economic management of means is needed which is adapted to social preferences. Accompanying this should be growing employees' self-management, social involvement and control. In particular, in the sphere of housing economy, it is necessary to search for such technical, organizational and financial solutions as will render possible an increase in the number of dwellings.

From this point of view, the possible creation of a housing economy bank is being considered. Matters of housing and housing policy will soon be -- as Comrade Madej said today -- the subject of a special session of the Council of Ministers with the participation of representatives of the Sejm Commission for Housing and Housing Economy, social and youth Organizations, as well as housing cooperatives.

Esteemed comrades. The problems accumulating daily cannot be solved without stopping the drop in output and without a renewal of the economy. It can be done. After all, we have at our disposal an enormous output which is not fully utilized at present. Putting it to better use, prolonging the operating hours of machinery and equipment wherever domestic raw materials for production can be obtained, where it will bring additional socially important results, that is our chance, an exceedingly important factor in snatching the economy out of the crisis.

It is thus necessary to concentrate attention on the better management of that which we possess. The supply difficulties must not overshadow the vital need and real possibility of improving the quality of production and the durability and reliability of products. This is extremely important, particularly at present when there is a drastic shortage of all goods.

New possibilities are also created by the existence of employment surpluses. It is necessary to exploit them actively among other things in order to improve quality, and for the production of highly-rated goods which demands a large outlay of work. We cannot ignore the threat of dropping further behind other countries technologically. That is why introducing innovative activities and a movement of invention and rationalization is of particular significance. An even greater amount of enterprise and resourcefulness by engineers, technicians, managerial echelons and the active utilization of scientific achievements is also necessary. The new principles for the functioning of enterprises should create great possibilities in this respect.

We cannot turn a blind eye to the threat of the (?growing) distance between technology and [words indistinct]. Therefore, too, of particular significance is the stimulation of innovations, inventions and rationalizations [passage indistinct].

A fundamental matter, both for today and for the future is the stepping up of fuel and energy production. The marked decrease in the extraction of pit-coal makes it necessary to base energy development more and more on coking coal. This requires above all the guaranteeing of indispensable forces and materials for the efficient implementation of the investments in the Belchatow Basin. I was there a few days ago and I received good impressions from the construction site and from meetings with the workers.

For many years our country's indebtedness has been accumulating. Today the situation in the balance of payments is critical. We may no longer continue the policy of indebtedness. But there is only one rational way out: an extraordinary effort to increase exports.

At the same time, imports must be limited to the most essential level with priority given to increasing imports of those raw and other materials which are vital for the functioning of the national economy and for growth in production and exports.

An even broader use should be made of the possibilities offered by the development of cooperation with CEMA countries and especially with the Soviet Union.

The economic reform will come into effect as of the new year. Economic conditions will not be favorable for it, and we are all aware of this. However, the reform must be implemented. The country has linked great hopes to this reform and it constitutes a fundamental condition for extricating the country from the present crisis. We must prepare well for this reform and this includes the introduction of the necessary discipline at the enterprises along with elementary orderly conditions. If the national economy continues to be an arena of political struggle the start of the implementation of the reform and the launching of its mechanisms will be gradually shattered and the hopes of the nation will not be fulfilled. Our party and all its members, organizations and authorities at all levels bear the responsibility for effective prevention of these possible dangers.

Comrades, yesterday and today we have been discussing the most important tasks in the sphere of national economy; their implementation will depend on efficient functioning of the whole state and economic administration. It will depend also on the extent of compliance on the part of workers' self-management bodies and industrial management with new programs, as well as on the degree of their utilization of new material and other conditions created by the new reform. We are entering a period of a difficult social and economic experiment which contains many unknown quantities. Never and nowhere has a reform of a socioeconomic system been taking place at such an accelerated pace and in such dramatic and unfavorable conditions. No miracle will actually occur on 1 January and much work will be needed to switch the national economy to a new track. This work will require the honest involvement of millions of people.

Our society must be conscious of the various difficulties and threats which a thorough reconstruction of the national economy brings with it. Consequently, we need more than ever before, great prudence in decisionmaking and considerable vigor and consistency in acting. We need accurate economic planning and forecasting in each enterprise, along with a detailed and systematic analysis of the functioning of the solutions adopted.

We also need a prompt reaction to perceived irregularities. These duties rest on the shoulders of self-management bodies and industrial management as well as on engineering, technical and economic personnel. The executive bodies in the state and economic administration system bear the responsibility for creating institutional and legal conditions for the functioning of enterprises in accordance with the precepts of the reform. The extent of the utilization of these conditions for achieving the best possible results in the economy will depend on the initiative and resourcefulness of management and workforces at the enterprises. Responsible tasks fall to party echelons and organizations in work enterprises. In their daily work they must prove that they are of intrinsic value in the array of matters, that they are necessary to people, that they stand guard over the general social interests. They should gather around themselves those forces who do not use the attained independence in administration to benefit narrow interests. This is not a matter of ordering enterprises about or of limiting their independence; however, it is a matter of creating a sociopolitical climate that will favor the development of awareness and integration of the work forces in exploiting all rational, socially justified initiatives. We expect the party echelons and organizations to actively participate in the preparation for the introduction of the reform. We expect them to actively participate in the working out of the plans of the enterprises for 1982.

The important thing is that respecting the principles of independence, self-management and self-financing, the party echelons and organizations concern themselves that plans be drafted which ensure the convergence between the activities of enterprises and the goals we set for the national economy as a whole. In particular, it is a matter of ensuring priority in these plans for production connected with the agricultural and food complex and with the protection of health and export services. It is a matter of ensuring that the amounts earmarked for defined purposes are generally used for these purposes. We must not waste the modest material resources the state has today at its disposal. This is especially important in the face of the approaching winter. Never before have we entered this period under conditions in which production was falling, cooperative links were breaking down and in which there were uncertainties in supply. Therefore, the conditions that will determine how we survive the winter will be good organization and discipline, the exploitation of productive initiatives and the constructive cooperation of all social forces.

It was with this thought in mind, among others, that the local operational groups acted in the countryside and now in the towns. The soldiers of the People's Army want to serve the public as always and to support social effort and initiative especially in this difficult period.

Since the economic crisis does not permit a rapid improvement in the supply to the market, we must devote all the more attention to an effective resolution of the other problems that determine the conditions of the public's daily life.

I have in mind here increasing the efficiency of the work of trade and service; improving transportation in towns and housing estates; and raising the standard of citizen's services in bureaus and offices. There is still a great deal of indolence, inefficiency, mistrust and a disregard of duties and bureaucracy. People suffer from this; they lose time and energy. A great deal has to be corrected.

It is necessary to eliminate the burdensome way in which the problems of the public are handled as well as superfluous formalities. Greater initiative, organizational capabilities, an honest approach toward one's duties and, finally, good will are all necessary for this. We have to demand and execute this without compromise. There is great scope for party adherence to principles and for courageous initiative. This is also a subject which should in fact be high on the agenda of the sessions of party echelons, including the sessions of the PZPR Central Committee and Politburo.

The approaching pre-Christmas holiday period will be especially burdensome for women. Supply capabilities look modest. Thus, increased efficiency in trade and assistance by work enterprises, social and trade union organizations is all the more significant. The government has instructed the administration to organize work in such a way that wherever possible women may receive 2 days off during the Christmas holiday period.

The representatives of Polish women are discussing today at their extraordinary congress issues of significance for millions of families. We convey to them from the Central Committee session cordial greetings and best wishes. We assure them of our deep respect for the work of women and for their role in the life of the community and of each family.

Comrades: Our country must get out of the socio-political and economic impasse. At the moment this is the main task and the most important obligation. The burden of responsibility for this task weighs on each party member, on all of us who have connected ourselves with the party for better or for worse. No one will relieve us of this responsibility. No one will intervene for us. Today the country is beset with problems and difficulties. The progressive paralysis of the economy is hitting hard the living conditions of millions of Polish families. Everyday we wage an unrelenting struggle in defense of the national existence. I receive a large number of resolutions and letters from party members and working people which contain expressions of support. I value these highly and I am very grateful for these voices from Polish public opinion which contain declarations and social initiatives for overcoming difficulties. I repeat that our unchanged direction continues to be the Ninth PZPR Congress resolution and the resolutions of the successive Central Committee plenary sessions. This program contains replies to the questions that most trouble the public: How to get around this bend in history, how to get out of the economic noose, how to preserve and continue the line of socialist renewal.

The party should direct all its forces toward carrying out the program of the congress, and toward implementing the tasks we have discussed both today and yesterday. However, the primary conditions for solving the difficult, accumulated and dangerous problems are calm and the curbing of anarchy and chaos as well as the restoration of social and productive discipline and the halting of strikes and all inflammatory actions. Without this, no one in Poland will succeed in resolving anything.

Meanwhile, the situation in Poland is alarming to the highest degree. What is more, the extreme forces in Solidarity are trying to cast the large part of the blame for this state of affairs on the party and the authorities. They say that it is we who have chosen as our goal the setting at odds and destruction of the nation as well as the immobilization of the national economy. This idea is too low and too absurd to deserve comment.

The idea of national accord submitted by our party has been put to a difficult test. The idea of national accord is gaining broader social support, on the one hand, and meeting with attacks from froces who obviously do not want any agreement and with whom one cannot come to terms, on the other hand. The days since the last Sejm session provide proof of this.

Speeches of an antisocialist and anti-Soviet nature are taking palce, organized under the banner of the Confederation for an Independent Poland and the activists of the former Social Self-Defense Committee often with the active participation of Solidarity members.

An unprecedented political campaign has been unleashed under the slogan of a struggle for so-called access to mass media. Social unrest and conflicts are continuing in many milieus and regions. A campaign connected with taking over official buildings is even occurring in certain rural centers. Strikes and protest actions have gripped colleges throughout Poland as well as secondary schools in Lublin and Lublin region.

Without going deeper into this subject, which is already too well-known, it is worth taking the opportunity to ask: Who will make up the losses that result from the disorganization of academic life? When will these losses be made up? Who, in the final analysis, will bear the costs of these unprecedented holidays? The organizers of this campaign would probably answer: the state. That is to say that the strikers will soon hand the bill to society, including their families, the working class and the peasants who work hard.

I do not think that the nonstriking academic communities, public opinion and finally the authorities can view these actions as going on forever.

Direct attacks on the party have recently increased. Their organizers are stirring up workforces in a number of enterprises to remove the Works Committees and to remove the party from the factory. There is really too much of this. The party's place in the enterprises does not just derive from constitutional, legal and political rights but is a place that is historically and morally merited. It was actually under party leadership -- thanks to party policy and activity, party echelons and organizations, the selflessness of party members working in cooperation with nonparty members -- that the foundation of Poland came into being along with with reconstruction of the destroyed country, the cultivation of western lands, rapid industrialization and the construction of thousands of new factories, about which Comrade Mikulski spoke so vividly. It is in these factories today that people who are so little taken with the party also find work. Let all those who dream of a Poland without socialism without the party know that socialism and the party are an organic and unshakable part of the working collective, its ideological and political vanguard. That is how it has been and how it must be: Let no one try to use manipulation, threats, pressure or force to remove it. The party cannot be removed by force.

There may be force to meet force and various rigors and repressions may be applied: Thus, such intentions must be stopped. The attempts to realize these intentions have no chance and can only lead to an extreme situation.

The party appeals to the sense of responsibility of all social forces, to all patriotic and constructive forces including NSZZ Solidarity, to prevent in an appropriate manner and while there is still time, the campaign which has incalculable consequences. In many places in Poland new conflicts are coming into being which bear announcements of strikes for any old reason and which do not take into account the often blatant disproportion between the essence of the dispute and the effect of the strike. Strikes are held in accordance with the suggestion that nothing can be achieved without strikes. In this way, one could go on striking forever, making absurd demands and completely disregarding all possibilities. This methodology means the systematic destruction of the country. The right to strike is abused, the line of agreement is systematically violated and the law is trampled on. What does such behavior lead to? Does anyone still have to be convinced that there is no lack of forces in Poland that openly have the intention of staging a showdown with the party, with the social left; forces ready to overthrow the system? Does the term "counterrevolution" still arouse doubts? The party's reply must be and will be in accordance with the situation.

There are only two paths for Poland. One path leads straight to doom through further strikes, tension, chaos, anarchy and lawlessness; through destroying the country and worsening the living conditions of millions of people; through smashing respect for the social order, kindling psychoses, hatred and aggression. That path ends in confrontation. The second path will lead us to a gradual overcoming of the crisis and to a halt of the negative processes and phenomena in the national economy. This path will make it possible to introduce the economic reform, to set in motion the possible and potential productive [possibilities], to improve the market situation and restore social calm. This path will permit the country to be led on the road of development. This path is the way of national accord.

The intention of national accord is to rescue the homeland through the constitutional principles of the Polish People's Republic. At the will of our party, acting in concert with the allied parties, we came forward with the idea of constructing a front of national accord believing that the political wisdom and self-preservation instinct of the nation would find their expression and patriotic force on this plane. A series of talks have been held with representatives of the main forces, political, social and professional organizations and of various milieus.

Constructive contacts are being maintained with the representatives of the church. The idea of agreement is being accompanied by broad social good will and many good examples of its practical implementation, particularly the grass roots level in the factories. The Polish people see a great chance in this.

For a long time we have been proposing party participation in an initiating group and readiness to make further concrete advances. We wish for the appointment of a council for national agreement as soon as possible. Comrade Barcikowski spoke yesterday about the present stage of talks and the causes of the setbacks.

The tensions, conflicts and activities being directed against the party and our socialist state are getting sharper. Yet the exceptionally complex process of establishing agreement must be carried out under conditions of peace. This is essential. By their very nature, strikes, incidents and tensions create a state of affairs contrary to this idea. There are forces for whom this idea has become a pain in the neck; they do everything they can to undermine it and ruin things. They are having remarkable success with this activity. With this, they are not only striking at us, the party, the authorities; they are also putting those elements of Solidarity which, among other things, adopted the National Commission's realistic resolution on stopping strikes, in an awkward and ambiguous situation.

What else should one add to the appraisal of this situation? Ah yes, the burdens of everyday life, the troublesome shortages, the weakening in social discipline have caused a rapid rise in the crime rate. Hatred, aggression and the law of the strong are destroying moral values. In a climate like this, crime and lawlessness are increasing. The law enforcement bodies and other services are carrying out a lot of positive activity, but they will no longer, for example, parley with rebellious recidivists in a manner abusive to authority, no matter where they are. The causes behind breaking the law and social insubordination must be resolutely and boldly ended. The people, the citizens of our country, must feel safe.

The extent and tendencies of all these dangerous manifestations indicates that it is impossible to maintain the current situation any longer; the destructive process must be halted or else it will inevitably lead to a state of war. Legal safeguards must be created to prevent the worst from happening. The adoption of a resolution on trade unions would greatly help in this. At the same time it is essential, in accordance with the resolution of today's plenum, to get moving with the draft of the law "concerning exceptional measures to be used in the defense of the citizens and the state," which the government placed before the Sejm on 28 October. Blocking the road to anarchy and strikes is essentially a battle for agreement, for the survival of its origins it is the defense of the hope which, with the idea of agreement, binds our nation, tormented as it is by everyday matters.

Agreement is necessary not only for us. It is not the party's life preserver. It is necessary for everyone who wants to live peacefully, who cares about the good of the country. It is necessary for Poland.

We emphasize that every idea and proposition which could bring our nation closer to permanent agreement is open to discussion. There is one, essential condition -- the principles laid down in the Constitution of our socialist nation must be respected!

There must be no shortage of stubbornness, patience and consistency of action in implementing this idea. We must convince unsteadfast and doubting people about the necessity of the idea. We must believe in the brains and commonsense of the nation which is becoming more convinced each day of where the biggest threats to it are coming from, which sooner or later but definitely one day will be able to tell truth from lies and historical correctness from political misleading.

In this context one must mention how great a threat the maintenance of the crisis situation is to our country's position in Europe and the world. The map of present-day Poland related to the scope of all our deeds is most advantageous.

It has taken shape thanks to the policies of our party and our steadfast line of alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union. Everything that weakens this line, that weakens the socialist state, harms the most vital interests of the Polish People's Republic. The defense of our socialist state and its ties of alliance is the defense of our fundamental national interests. No one except the party will ever be a more reliable and certain guarantor of this line.

Esteemed comrades! Despite painful experience, our party continues to be an almost 3-million-strong political mass organization. More than 43 percent of the party consists of workers. The party maintains its class and workers' core and possesses a hardened aktiv which is operating courageously in difficult conditions as well as an apparatus devoted to the cause. We must show concern for the party's ideological and organizational unity and adhere consistently to the line of Marxist-Leninist principles. In the implementation of this task, the national ideological conference which the Central Committee intends to introduce in December will have a major role to play.

It is essential to closely observe democratic centralism which ensures the cohesion of party ranks. There is a lot of space and a lot of need to employ party and patriotic energy in the battle with our political opponent. The activity of the entire party and all its members is of exceptional necessity.

The activities of the central authorities will not be effective without the strong support of all party organizations and all party links. The party must counter the phenomena of passivity, indecision and lack of discipline.

I appeal to you, comrades, and to all members and echelons of our party for aggressive activities which support the Central Committee resolutions and the sixth plenum resolution. Socialist Poland particularly needs patriotic courage, prudence and wisdom. The leading role of the party must be fulfilled with a feeling of the utmost historical responsibility. We are running out of time to halt the flow of dangerous events. But this we must do, and we can do it.

Zaczkowski Speech

AU031717 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Dec 81 p 3

[PAP version of speech by Brigade Gen Stanislaw Zaczkowski, PZPR Central Committee candidate member and vice minister of internal affairs, at the 27 November PZPR Central Committee plenum]

[Text] In addition to the well-known adverse phenomena ever more markedly appearing in our economy, including the progressive decline in industrial production and communal labor productivity, as well as the dwindling deliveries of livestock and other farm produce, we have been confronted with activity aggravating that negative state of affairs. Public property, that economic basis of the socialist state, has been greatly endangered by common delinquency and political sabotage.

The factors contributing to serious economic offenses and abuses are the general decline in social and production discipline and the climate of a lack of respect for public property created by the enemies of the party and our socialist system. This is closely linked with attacks on enterprise committees, party organizations and party members at enterprises.

In the prevailing bustle and in the practice of holding almost daily meetings beside machines brought to a standstill, one can hardly speak about a thing like concern about the inviolability of common property. And this leads to the formation of criminal groups and gangs conspiring against public property of great value. That fact cannot be hidden behind the semblance of law and order embodied by people with white-and-red armbands during the strikes.

Our idea about the seriousness of the threat cannot be complete because many Solidarity organizations have seen to it that various foreigners, particularly journalists from capitalist countries, can freely enter enterprises, but militia and security service functionaries, who have the duty to protect public property, are denied that right. Small wonder that the number of economic offenses disclosed is small compared with the actual threat and with the public awareness of that phenomenon.

The practice of grabbing public property causes great material losses in the national economy. The fortunes of profiteers and various types of swindlers, closely cooperating with dishonest representatives of private craftsmen and small-scale producers, are growing appreciably and quickly. One of the main factors facilitating offenses against common property is the breakdown -- and in many cases the indolence -- of the internal control systems. The enormous scale of waste and mismanagement are to be regarded in the same way. In this respect, center stage belongs to the numerous poorly protected industrial investments which were frozen last year or this year.

Particularly harmful and dangerous is the increased mismanagement resulting from premeditated acts against the material advantages of some persons. As it happens, property of great value is sometimes being wasted for a profit of Z20,000. In the first 10 months of this year, Citizens Militia units instituted 756 preliminary proceedings against mismanagement, or twice as many as in the same period of 1980. Losses caused by mismanagement in the cases revealed have surpassed Z160 million. The most drastic cases of this kind have occurred in construction, commodity turnovers and food economy.

Profiteering does not subside. The practice is so lucrative that its adherents are willing to and do take higher risks. Thus we are dealing with recidivists who are not afraid of the punishment sanctioned under our law. In close cooperation with soldiers of the Polish People's Army, members of the volunteer reserve of Citizens Militia, associates of the State Trade Inspectorate and of public control committees, this year from January to mid-November, militia units instituted about 5,450 preliminary proceedings and filed more than 22,000 proposals at delinquency boards. More than 35,000 persons were fined.

After the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, all services of the Ministry of Internal Affairs continued vigorous action to protect the national economy. Particular pains have been taken to paralyze hostile attacks on public property in the countryside. The analysis of many cases proves beyond any doubt that the struggle conducted in many parts of the country against state and cooperative farms is due not to a hunger for land, but to the desire to eliminate that form of public property from our agriculture. Thus these are actions with a distinctive political motivation.

We are at the threshhold of the economic reform. Logically, reform should beat down mismanagement and waste to a minimum. However, it should not be ruled out that, under weak control by self-managing bodies, bribery and corruption will flourish easily, particularly in connection with the demand for minerals and other materials at enterprises. We are considering appropriate and timely countermeasures. We expect our steps in that field to meet with the understanding and support of the workers' self-managing bodies whose political, moral and organizational strength will depend mainly on the position and role of enterprise party organizations, on their aktivs and on party members.

The enemies of socialism in our country are well aware of this, and that is why they are taking various steps to discredit and eliminate party organizations at enterprises. Since the fourth central committee plenum, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has intensified its measures to neutralize various antisocialist groups and their actions. We are holding conversations with persons engaged in antisocialist activities to warn them, as well as taking steps to prevent various hostile propaganda actions organized by extremist elements in Solidarity. We also disclose the real motives guiding persons and organizations engaged in antiparty, antistate and anti-Soviet activities.

At present the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have taken action against offenses affecting the interests of the Polish People's Republic. As of 18 October alone, or since the fourth Central Committee plenum, 40 criminal proceedings have been instituted. They apply to acitivity against the constitutional principles of the state and its organs, as well as anti-Soviet propaganda, excesses and other incidents of a highly political nature.

This number also includes the proceedings instituted recently in connection with the convocation by the Radom Region Solidarity Board of the so-called National Congress of the Committee for the Defense of Prisoners of Conscience, as well as against Marian Jurczyk, board chairman of Szczecin Solidarity, accused of offending the Sejm and Government of the Polish People's Republic and our party's Central Committee at the meeting with the collective of the Trzebiatow furniture factory. Moreover, on 22 November our organs dissolved in Jacek Kuron's apartment in Warsaw an illegal meeting which intended to form a political organization called the Movement of Freedom-Justice-Independence Clubs for Self-Governing Republic and to set up the movement's governing bodies. The participants of that meeting are not being cross-examined. Criminal proceedings against anti-Soviet propaganda apply to the distribution of publications, placards and leaflets presenting Polish-Soviet relations in a false and hostile light. Inter alia, proceedings were also recently instituted against the desecration of the monument to Soviet soldiers in Debica on 2 November and of graves at the Soviet military cemetery in Gryfin on 7 November. In the latter case, the culprit has been found.

Organizations of an antisocialist character which regard themselves as political parties, including 10 of them formed in the last 5 weeks, have also been put under active control. All this is clear evidence of the constantly deteriorating state of public safety and of a threat to the state and the socialist system.

The functionaries of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are taking and will continue to take energetic steps to defend the law and legality. However, the climate of lawlessness, created and fomented by many Solidarity organizations, is getting worse. Physical and psychic pressure continues to be exerted on the collectives of a number of enterprises. It has been particularly heavy in periods of aggravated conflicts, mainly strikes. That climate of aggression with regard to representatives of collectives not supporting Solidarity decisions if requently accompanied by violent attacks against party members and by attempts to eliminate party organizations from enterprises. This represents an evident danger to the existence of authority in the structures of economic organs.

We will be even more consistent and energetic in bringing to account all those breaking the law, irrespective of their organizational affiliation. And no one must try to persuade us that we are fighting trade unions. We have always intervened only when legal regulations were broken or a counterrevolutionary threat was revealed. Our position on the illegal distribution of publications is the same. We seize hostile materials that are aimed against the state, our alliances and our party. The activity of our ministry, which no enemies were able to foil or weaken, will be even more vigorous and effective under the present circumstances.

PARTY LEADERS ATTEND COOPERATION MEETING

LD071908 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] A session of the Committee for Cooperation among the PZPR, ZSL and SD was held today. The session was attended on behalf of the PZPR by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Kazimerz Barcikowski, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak and Marian Orzechowski; on behalf of the ZSL by Roman Malinowski, Jerzy Szymanek, Jozef Koziol, Jozef Kojowski and Ryszard Nowak; and on behalf of the SD by Edward Kowalczyk, Jozef Musiol, Jan Fajecki, Alfred Beszterda and Marek Wieczorek.

The sociopolitical situation in the country was discussed as well as the conclusions which should be drawn by the PZPR, ZSL, and SD from its deterioration.

OLSZOWSKI ATTENDS PRINT WORKERS MEETING 7 DEC

LD072242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today attended a conference of PZPR delegates from the workers' publishing cooperative "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch." In view of the appointment of the first secretary of head of the organisation Nerzy [name indistinct] to the post of head of the department of information in the PZPR Central Committee, the meeting elected Jerry (?Roman), a journalist [word indistinct] to be the organization's first secretary.

KUBIAK ATTENDS CULTURAL WORKERS MEETING 7 DEC

LD072324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Creative artists and cultural workers from all over the country met today at the headquarters of the PZPR Central Committee. The conference discussed the problems of popularizing culture.

Speaking during the discussion Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, (?assessed) the current political situation in the country and said that a second phase of Solidarity's political activities since the 9th PZPR Congress is now in progress. The first phase, immediately following the congress, was aimed at countering the positive reaction to the congress throughout the country, while the second phase aims at combatting the widespread public acceptance of the idea of accord. This is the real meaning of the strikes at the higher educational establishments and in secondary schools as well as the provocative attempts to oust the party from industrial enterprises.

The present situation requires a determined stand by the whole party and each of its members. Those who avoid taking such a position place themselves outside the party, Kubiak said.

MOKRZYSZCZAK SPEAKS ON PARTY 'DISHONESTY'

AU071515 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Dec 81 p 3

[Report on speech by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszcak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, at the 3 December Rogowo session of the party secretaries from Skierniewice Voivodship to discuss party tasks]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the seminar and replying to the questions from the floor, W. Mokrzyszczak said among other things that the party's strength and the functionaries' initiative should be utilized for the common good. Help must be given to those numerous secretaries of the basic party organizations who are holding such posts for the first time and lack the necessary experience and party knowledge. That is why the training of aktivs is an extremely urgent task.

Speaking of the need to condemn some party members' negative moral attitude and dishonesty, W. Mokrzyszczak said that an operation on one's own body is painful, but that there are times when it is the only means of curing the organism. We cannot tolerate the party people who compromise the party.

W. Mokrzyszczak discussed the issue of internal party information and reported on the party leadership's measures to improve the circulation of information. He also discussed the issues of establishing the front of national agreement and said that there could be no room in such a front for anyone who disdained agreement.

BARCIKOWSKI SPEAKS ON NATIONAL AGREEMENT

AU071654 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Dec 81 p 5

[Report on speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 3 December plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Bielsko Biala to discuss party activities]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the plenum, K. Barcikowski said that unless everyone does his bit to improve the country's situation, no government and no Central Committee will be able to do so, because this is the task for the entire party and all the people. Does the party possess specific proposals? Certainly it does: the Ninth PZPR Congress program, which is a program for economic reform.

Speaking about the idea of national agreement, he said that many misunderstandings had been amassed around this idea. We all say, he continued, that the people are sick and tired of what is going on in the country and that this is affecting the life of every family.

We lack not only goods, but also a sense of calm and security for everyone. The people wish for just a little hope that things will improve. As a party, we need contacts with society. Aware of society's moods, we have suggested the idea of national agreement. It is we as a party who have presented that idea to all our people, and if we reach accord on the basis of socialism and the constitution, and if we unite our efforts, we will forge ahead because it will be simply easier to do so.

We must win massive support and reach agreement in every team, plant, rural parish and wherever this is possible. We must do all we can to attract the broadest sections of society to agreement. No one will lose on this score. If there is no national agreement, the fault will not be ours. This is really a chance, beyond which there are only extraordinary measures. Everyone should realize this — both we and our adversaries.

PZPR COMMISSION ON MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN PARTY

LD072108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Commission for Party Control [CKKP] met today to hear a report on the activity of the CKKP following the 9th party congress and on the work undertaken on behalf of the Congress Appeals Commission. The Presidium discussed the need to intensify the efforts of the CKKP which are aimed at effectively combatting any violations of Marxist-Leninist principles in the PZPR.

Referring to the current socio-political situation in the country, the Presidium appealed to members of the Commission for Party Control at all levels to intensify actions in order to strengthen the party through a resolute purging of its ranks, especially of people who hold defeatist attitudes toward open opponents of socialism.

LOCAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS CALL FOR ACCORD FRONT

LD081018 Warsaw PAP in English 0830 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Dec (PAP) — Party basic organizations in factories and offices throughout Poland hold meetings to discuss the idea of a front of national accord.

In Makow Mazowiecki, north-east of the capital, party members concluded that the front of national accord is the only chance to save the country and said they were expecting vigorous counter-measures to be taken against attacks on the PUWP.

The party basic organization of the Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch book and press distribution cooperative stressed the main task of PUWP basic organizations was now full consolidation of the party ranks in a decisive battle against the hostile propaganda, intimidation of PUWP members in factories and work establishments.

In Starachowice, the PUWP organization at the local lorry factory stated that the most urgent thing for a front of national accord was the Sejm approval of a trade unions law with clearly defined gradation of protest rights, including the right to strike -- a decision which should be taken by all members and not merely the individuals who hold power in the trade unions.

Party organization in Warsaw's building enterprise Zachod approved the idea of a front of national accord and came out against strikes, pointing out however that sources of conflicts were varied and that the local authorities or central administration were responsible for some of them.

ARMY PAPER ON TASKS IN CURRENT 'WAVE OF UNREST'

LD072104 Warsaw PAP in English 2009 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Dec (PAP) -- Referring to consultative conferences of party basic organizations, sessions of executives of PUWP committees in military districts and armed forces and academies which have just completed discussion on the letter by the PUWP CC Political Bureau addressed to basic party units, Major Janusz Pruszkowski writes in the ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI (armed forces' daily) that the participants in the conferences, held in a spirit of high personal commitment and responsibility for the fate of the country in view of its complicated and difficult situation, underlined that it is imperative for the ideological and political outlook of the armed forces, for the attitudes of career officers and men, as well as the active duty soldiers to continue to be an important factor of national unity.

Especially today, when the wave of unrest is intensifying in the country -- and when our fatherland is in great need -- the party soldiers once again firmly supported the programme of the 9th extraordinary party congress which was confirmed by successive PUWP CC plenary meetings. Particular support was given to the party proposal to set up a front of national accord to include all those socio-political forces in the country which adhere to the Polish People's Republic's Constitution.

The men in uniform strongly object to irresponsible actions taken up by the anti-socialist forces with the aim of eroding the state and the historical achievements of the nation, as well as the country's defence capability.

One example of such irresponsible actions is the latest statement made by the Solidarnosc leaders to the effect that "there will be no accord, for there is nobody to accord with."

The Solidarnosc leaders also threatened to stage a general strike if the Polish Sejm enacts extraordinary measures to protect the citizens and the state.

Party members in the army were of an univocal opinion that any attempts made by Solidarnosc cells to dislodge the party from industrial plants should be firmly and immediately rebuffed by the party. While expressing their embitterment over the passive attitude of many regional party authorities and organizations, the participants in the conferences stressed that the party binding principle should be: "One for all, all for one, which means all together".

OPINION POLL ON GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY ISSUED

LD051052 Warsaw PAP in English 0820 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec (PAP) -- The percentage of the respondents in a public opinion research centre's (Obopisp) repeated poll who declared confidence in the government was 30 in late September, 40 in early October, and 51 in late November.

Meanwhile, the number of those who declared confidence in the Solidarnosc leadership was 74, 71, and 58, respectively.

Seventy-seven per cent of respondents considered the Jaruzelski-Glemp-Walesa meeting as a development favourable to the future of the country, and 69 expected the fact to help relieve social tension in Poland.

The proportion of respondents who said concessions were needed both on the part of the government and the Solidarnosc union amounted to 69 per cent in September and 76 in late November, while the proportion of those who said the concessions should first of all be made by the government dropped from 18 to 11 over the period in question.

Seventy-six per cent of respondents in late November considered the government-Solidarnosc relations as either "not too good" or "bad", against 88 per cent in September.

Among those who considered the relations either "not too good" or "bad" in September, 35 per cent blamed the authorities and 55 per cent — the Solidarnosc union for the fact. In early November, 24 per cent put the blame on the authorities, 7 — on the Solidarnosc union, and 64 — on both sides.

POLITICAL, SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION DISCUSSED

LD071812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The POLISH PRESS AGENCY reports that a session of the Council of Ministers was held today during which the political and socioeconomic situation of the country was assessed and the appropriate conclusions drawn.

Gdansk Suspends Linked Sales

LD041608 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia, 4 Dec (PAP) — The Gdansk voivoda has suspended as from the 5th of this month the implementation of Council of Ministers Decree No 229 concerning the linked sales of livestock in Gdansk Voivodship. This has been caused by universal criticism of the system. There have been protests from state farm workforces, which demanded that linked sales ought to be extended to the socialized sector, too.

GRAIN YIELD UP; PURCHASING GOING 'VERY BADLY'

LD050326 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] This year's yield of grain amounted to almost 20 million tons. Last year it was less than 18 million. In spite of high yields, the purchasing of grain is progressing very badly. So far only 1.3 million tons of grain have been delivered, and together with selected [words indistinct] grain — 1.6 million tons.

RADIO GIVES DETAILS OF DRAFT TEACHERS CHARTER

LD041804 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The Sejm Commission for Education and Upbringing and the Sejm Commission for Legislative Work have adopted a draft charter on the status of teachers. It is to be submitted to the Sejm for approval at the coming plenary session.

The POLISH PRESS AGENCY states that in the work on the charter, in which representatives of the two teachers' trade unions took part, the government tried to achieve unanimity through compromise solutions, which find expression in the adopted draft.

The draft contains, (?of course), the basic proposals and demands of the teaching profession: The charter will be implemented over a period of 3 years; the average earnings of teachers cannot be lower than the average earnings of [words indistinct] workers; regulations have been formulated to ensure that old-age and other pensions of the so-called old portfolio are not [words indistinct]; and it is envisaged that a 25 percent bonus will be added to old-age and other pensions as a result of [words indistinct]. The charter also proposes that 14 November be declared national education day.

SEJM CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION CABLES PREMIER

LD041254 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 4 Dec 81

["Memorandum to the Premier From the Sejm Commission for Construction" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec (PAP) -- Guided by profound concern in connection with the disastrous state of civil construction in Poland, the Sejm Commission on Construction and the Construction Materials Industry addressed a document to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, which urgently calls for specific emergency and long-term measures to be taken.

The commission believes, the memorandum states, that at the present time it is necessary to counter a further deterioration (?in the already difficult) housing situation. It is necessary to speedily present the public with a specific program for the development of housing construction and the maintenance of existing housing assets.

Research shows that at the end of 1985 requirements will stand at about 3.2 million apartments. This means that in 1986 just as many famiilies, that is around 10 million people, will have been waiting for new housing for more than 10 years. The Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection estimates that it will only be possible to satisfy requirements for housing of all those waiting and who registered before 1980, after 1990. Meanwhile, the memorandum stresses, according to the arrangements adopted by the government, the volume of public housing construction for the urban population for the current 5-year period will comprise 1,300 apartments, and 330,000 single-family houses will be guilt. It is already estimated today that during this 5-year period approximately 40 percent of the plan was called into question. The continuation of such a policy means that many Polish families will be waiting for apartments for about 20 years.

The first step in improving the situation in house-building, in the commission's view, should be the elaboration of a draft housing program by a group of the best experts and a program for the development of the building materials industry necessary for its fulfillment, and also the principles of state policy in this area. The proportion of allocations for house-building in the national income must be increased.

The draft program should be submitted for broad public discussion. The program should take into account, inter alia, the principles and conditions of accumulation of financial means of the population. The creation of a bank for construction development is proposed.

The commission considers that unless genuine priority is given to the housing area, it will soon become necessary to cope with new conflicts in connection with the difficult housing situation of millions of people.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES ARCHITECTS' REPRESENTATIVES

LD042302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] First secretary of the party Central Committee, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, today received a group representing Polish architects.

The group was led by the chairman of the Association of Polish Architects, architect Tadeusz Mrowczynski. They presented the chairman of the Council of Ministers with the main problems preoccupying architects before their General Assembly.

Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the significance of artchitects' creative work in the country's material culture. He recognized the contribution of their work in shaping society's living conditions and wished the delegates of the Association of Polish Architects fruitful deliberations at the conference. The premier also expressed the conviction that Polish architects would continue to contribute to the successful implementation of the program for overcoming the crisis and for economic and national stabilization.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE ON CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT

LD062216 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Analyzing in the Warsaw weekly POLITYKA the directions and scale of the institutional and legal changes in the Polish political system which have taken place over the past year, Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki writes that these changes have far exceeded the content of the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie.

All the components of the Polish political system have changed, the author believes. Irrespective of the fact that these changes have not yet been completed and that more work has been carried out in some areas than in others, they testify to the fact that a significant progress has occurred in the historical sphere and in the jurisdictional sphere.

The most fundamental element of the transformation in the political model of socialism, Zawadzki writes, is the change in the character of the leadership of the Communist Party. One needs to realize the fact, the author goes on, that a transition from a model when the party played the role of "governing from above" in a system of administrative bodies to a model of a party as a leading force in the community relates to more difficult tasks.

And although, the author writes further, the party still is at the very beginning of the road, such factors as the introduction of the principles of a truly intraparty democracy, the change of the party statute, the expulsion of those responsible for what had taken place in the past, the adoption of the line of accord and of negotiations in the settling of social conflicts, creates conditions for the formation of a new model in the leading role of the party.

FRENCH UNION DELEGATES' VISAS HELD UP IN WARSAW

NC052146 Paris AFP in English 2137 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Dec (AFP) -- A seven-member delegation of French union leaders who flew here at the invitation of the Warsaw branch of the Solidarity labor federation, was held up for several hours at Okecie Airport today for lack of visas.

The visiting members of France's socialist-dominated CFDT [French Democratic Confederation of Labor] confederation, arrived in the early afternoon. It was shortly before 9:30 pm when word came down that they finally had been given clearance to stay in the country for three days, diplomatic sources said.

The delegation, led by Jean Pierre Bobichon, secretary general of the CFDT for the Paris region, was invited by the Mazmwsze, or Warsaw regional branch, of Solidarity, whose first congress opened here today.

Several Solidarity members at the airport said the invitation to the French labor leaders was sent two weeks ago, in plenty of time for them to get visas, but Polish authorities had "refused" the Frenchmen's entry.

The Solidarity members appealed to the foreign and interior ministries here for delivery of the visas and they did not rule out possible protest actions if the request was denied.

PEOPLE'S APPEAL FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT REPORTED

AU071838 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Report on "Romanian People's Appeal to All Peoples and Democratic Forces for Disarmament and Peace, Security, Independence and Progress," decided upon at the Bucharest 5 December peace meeting]

[Text] We, the over 300,000 participants in the great mass meeting in Bucharest of 5 December 1981, the appeal states, voicing our entire nation's desire, on behalf of the Socialist Unity and Democracy Front [SDUF] of the Socialist Republic of Romania, fervently call all peoples of the world and peace-loving forces everywhere to a united struggle for disarmament and peace. We want to resolutely reassert, from this great mass meeting -- which culminates and continues the forceful mass demonstrations and actions carried out throughout the country -- our full endorsement and complete support for the new and brilliant peace initiative of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and all Romanian people's unwavering determination to act, together with all other nations, for the great ideals of peace, freedom and independence, for freeing mankind from the nightmare of destructive war.

The ardent appeal featured in the vital speech delivered at the end of the meeting by the RCP secretary general, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania and SDUF Chairman Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, awakened a powerful response in our hearts and activated the energies of the entire country in the struggle to defend the peoples' sacred right to life, to a sovereign and free development.

The appeal states that, in the current circumstances, given the extreme deterioration of the international situation and the unprecedented intensification of the arms race; and the fact that Europe has become a great arsenal of nuclear weapons, that more medium-range missiles and mass-destruction weapons are planned to be deployed here, and that life on our entire planet is in danger, the Romanian people believe that mankind and all nations have no more important problem than to unite their forces and resolutely act to halt the arms race, to effect disarmament and to establish a climate of trust, cooperation and peace. We believe that every possible effort must be made so that Europe, which has and still is contributing a good deal to civilization and progress, can be freed of nuclear weapons and of the danger of a nuclear disaster. We fully support the position expressed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in connection with the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, and we hope that they will be carried out in a spirit of great responsibility for peace on our continent and in the world.

All European countries are interested in ensuring peace on the continent. Hence, it is only natural and necessary that they should be involved in the negotiations in one form or another, and that they should actively express their views and assume responsibilities in resolving this vital problem for Europe's existence. On behalf of all our people, we declare our full endorsement of the appeal of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] and of the decision of our supreme legislative forum stating that Romania should actively participate in discussions on and in solving problems concerning disarmament, peace and security on the continent. At the same time, we simultaneously support the lofty mandate entrusted to our president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to personally appeal to the leaders of the USSR and the United States, and to the leaders of the other states which signed the Helsinki Final Act, to take every possible measure to halt the deployment of additional medium-range missiles, to dismantle the existing ones, and to free Europe from nuclear weapons.

At this decisive time for mankind's fate, the appeal states, the black clouds of a catastrophic storm are hovering over Europe.

The Romanian people, on behalf of the people's fundamental right to life, free existence and peace, fervently urge all European and other peoples and all peace-loving forces in the world to raise their voices and say a resolute no to the arms race, a resolute no to nuclear missiles, a resolute no to the neutron bomb, a resolute no to all nuclear weapons. We must bring about specific measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Let us say a clear yes to the policy of detente and cooperation, independence, security and peace throughout the world.

We, the European peoples, whether in the east, west, north or south, are imminently threatened by existing nuclear weapons and by weapons planned to be deployed on our continent. Therefore, we must by all means prevent the deployment of additional medium-range missiles, must bring about substantial cutbacks of such weapons and of all nuclear weapons on both sides, and must completely and irrevocably free the continent from nuclear arms. Let us militate for abolishing the division of our continent into military blocs and opposed economic groups. Let us resolutely work for the success of the Madrid meeting and for convening a conference devoted to trust and disarmament, for developing an extensive and unhampered cooperation among all European states. Let us strive to build a Europe of peace, trust and cooperation, a united Europe forever freed of the specter of nuclear war. Let us do everything in our power to achieve a military balance not by intensifying the arms race, but by reducing weapons to the lowest possible level.

Let us demand troop withdrawal and dismantling of military bases on foreign territories, cutbacks in armed forces and weapons, including conventional ones, and all types of arms. Let us demand resolute steps toward reducing war budgets and the huge military expenditures which are an increasingly heavy burden for the peoples. The funds thus saved should be used to eliminate underdevelopment and to solve social problems in various countries of the world.

Let us ensure that the tremendous potential of the atom is never used for destruction and war, but only for man's well-being and happiness, for mankind's progress and civilization. Those who unleash the atom may be sure that they will not escape its destruction; and should they miraculously remain alive, they will not escape the peoples' just sentence.

Let us make the United Nations contribute more actively and efficiently to uniting all nations' efforts to safeguard peace and to achieve disarmament and cooperation in the world.

We are resolutely convinced that the peoples are capable, through united and increasingly energetic actions, to halt the dangerous evolution of events and to impose the adoption of specific measures to eliminate the danger of war, achieve disarmament and safeguard peace. Through close cooperation the peoples can wield the most powerful weapon, that of unity, peace and cooperation.

Expressing our complete solidarity with the peoples' struggle for peace, and with the great mass movements and demonstrations in European and other countries -- the appeal states -- we, the participants in the great mass meeting in the capital of Socialist Romania, resolutely endorse the ardent appeals addressed to the nations and to all peace-loving people by the president of Socialist Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and solemnly pledge, on behalf of the Romanian people, to consistently work, in close unity with all nations and progressive and democratic forces, against war, for disarmament, for a policy permeated by a sense of responsibility for mankind's fate, for a better and more just world of international peace and cooperation. Ours is a just struggle and we will triumph.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION PASSES NEW LAWS

1982 State Budget

AU011925 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Nov 81 p 5

["Law on the Adoption of the 1982 State Budget" passed at the 27 November Grand National Assembly session]

[Text] The Grand National Assembly [GNA] of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts the present law.

Article 1 -- The 1981 state budget features the centralized state revenues and their allocation, in accordance with the targets of the uniform national plan adopted by the GNA, to finance the development of the national economy, social and cultural activities, the country's defense and other social requirements, under conditions of increased efficiency and by ensuring a financial and monetary balance.

The state budget envisages revenues totaling 288,511.3 million lei and expenses totaling 288,511.3 million lei.

Article 2 -- State budget incomes and expenses for 1982 will be distributed as follows:

In million lei

	Incomes	Expenditures
-- National budget	236,869.0	236,869.0
-- Local budgets	51,642.3	51,642.3

The overall expense volume includes reserve funds totaling 27,740.7 million lei of which:

-- 22,429.7 million lei budget reserve for the use of the State Council;

-- 311.0 million lei budget reserve for the use of executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest Municipality.

Article 3 -- State budget revenues resulting from the withdrawal of part of the net production value for social uses; payments from profits obtained by state economic units; the goods turnover tax; and taxes levied on the use of state-owned land are set at 190,118.4 million lei.

The Council of Ministers will take measures to ensure that ministries, other central and local bodies, working people's councils in centrals and enterprises, the Ministry of Finance, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the Ministry of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, the banks as well as financial-accounting bodies at all levels attain the incomes stipulated in the state budget and the income and expense budgets of units by:

A) Completely fulfilling tasks concerning the net, itemized and assortment production and ensuring its sale through firm contracts or orders;

B) Ensuring that material and overall production costs are within planned levels by intensifying actions to save raw and other materials, fuel and energy; to recondition and utilize recoverable materials; to cut back indirect and administrative expenditures; to fulfill tasks concerning the assimilation of new products and technologies with low consumption; and to continuously increase labor productivity;

C) Ensuring that each economic unit obtains the envisaged profits; fulfills its obligations concerning payments to the budget based on their profits; remits to society part of the value of their net production and other dues established by law; completely attains the planned recources to repay funds received from society; sets up its own funds for development and for providing material incentives to the working peoples; and always ensures a balance between incomes and expenses;

D) Raising the efficiency of the export-import activity by fulfilling the export plan; better marketing Romanian products abroad; securing advantageous export and import prices and improving returns on investments;

E) Observing stock norms and planned regulations for circulating capital; preventing and eliminating the freezing of funds in stocks of raw and other materials and finished products; reducing the volume of loans not repaid on schedule; and accelerating the recovery rate of circulating capital.

F) Exerting exacting and continuous financial control, particularly of a preventive nature, in all fields of activity, in order to rationally administer material and monetary means, to prevent unnecessary or inefficient expenditures and to observe plan, contract and financial discipline.

Article 4 -- State social insurance revenues for 1982 are set at 3,980.0 million lei.

Article 5 -- State budget revenues from income taxes on the overall renumeration fund are set at 38,600.0 million lei; those from agricultural taxes on agricultural production cooperatives at 1,385.0 million lei, and revenues from income and other taxes levied on the people at 3,868.6 million lei.

Article 6 -- Expenditures to finance the national economy are covered by the funds of economic units, state budget allocations and bank credits in accordance with legal provisions. State budget expenditures for this purpose are set in 1982 at 162,492.7 million lei.

The Council of Ministers will take measures to ensure that ministries and other central bodies, the executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest Municipality, centrals and enterprises, the coordinating council of investments, the State Planning Committee and Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and control of the management of fixed assets and the banks will act:

A) To complete planned investment projects and create conditions for commissioning projects on time and reducing completion costs and periods;

B) To ensure that the units accumulate their own resources for financing investment projects; to create conditions for financing and providing credit to planned investment projects; to ensure the repayment of investment credits on time;

C) To reduce and prevent the freezing of funds in unfinished investment projects and in equipment stockpiled far too long on worksites;

D) To utilize funds earmarked for investments with greater efficiency by ensuring rational costs and reducing specific investments; to see to it that production and sociocultural projects are being completed within the norms and regulations resulting from the standardization of constructions;

E) To strengthen order and discipline in administering material and monetary means on worksites and a rationally utilizing building equipment and manpower.

Likewise, the Council of Ministers will take measures to ensure that ministries and other central and local bodies, with the support of financial-banking bodies, can better use the funds allocated for financing geological prospecting, agricultural, zootechnical and veterinary activities, the maintenance and repair of roads and bridges, communal administration and other economic activities envisaged by legal provisions.

Article 7 -- Expenses for financing sociocultural activities are set at 76,874.9 million lei of which:

		In million lei
A)	Education	18,918.5
B)	Culture and art	1,310.0
C)	Health	15,820.0
D)	Physical education and sports	361.0
E)	State allowances and other aid for children	11,235.0
F)	Pensions and aid for war disabled, widows and orphans, for military and other social assistance	2,265.4
G)	State social insurance	26,965.0

The Council of Ministers will take measures to ensure that ministries, other central bodies, the executive committees and bureaus of people's councils and sociocultural institutions, in cooperation with financial-banking bodies, properly use the existing material base and fulfill plan tasks by instituting a strict savings regime, exerting steady and exacting control over the use of material and monetary funds and increasing the revenues of sociocultural units.

Article 8 -- Expenditures for the state power and administration bodies and for judicial bodies and the prosecutor's office are set at 3,806.0 million lei.

Of those expenditures, 3.0 million lei are allocated to the GNA.

Article 9 -- Defense expenditures are set at 10,773.0 million lei.

Article 10 -- The revenue estimates envisaged in the budget are to be viewed as minimal targets, while expense ceilings may not be exceeded.

Ministries and other central and local bodies in cooperation with financial-banking bodies must act to ensure that all units make their payments to the state budget in full and on time, economically effect their expenditures in accordance with the fulfillment of plan indexes and rationally use material and monetary funds available.

Article 11 -- In accordance with duties and tasks devolving upon people's councils, the county budgets and that of Bucharest Municipality for 1982 are set as follows:

	Incomes	In thousand lei	
		of which:	
County	Total	Own Incomes	Expenses
1. Alba	988,313	501,297	988,313
2. Arad	1,058,850	744,305	1,058,850
3. Arges	1,366,392	839,276	1,366,392
4. Bacau	1,515,289	803,289	1,515,289
5. Bihor	1,645,930	872,764	1,645,930
6. Bistrita-Nasaud	864,004	294,262	864,004
7. Botosani	1,138,808	425,205	1,138,808
8. Brasov	1,283,431	1,032,942	1,283,431
9. Braila	945,061	560,684	945,061
10. Buzau	1,038,956	604,904	1,038,956
11. Caras-Severin	1,016,503	485,765	1,016,503
12. Calarasi	854,046	379,382	854,046
13. Cluj	1,735,117	1,149,625	1,735,117
14. Constanta	1,745,037	1,150,771	1,745,037
15. Covasna	619,740	328,499	619,740
16. Dimbovita	1,069,525	580,649	1,069,525

17. Dolj	1,456,024	917,638	1,456,024
18. Galati	1,301,046	768,355	1,301,046
19. Giurgiu	725,260	385,103	725,260
20. Gorj	975,066	430,519	975,066
21. Harghita	954,131	494,156	954,131
22. Hunedoara	1,430,893	674,400	1,430,893
23. Ialomita	722,375	397,318	722,375
24. Iasi	1,833,643	787,297	1,883,643
25. Maramures	1,348,138	598,865	1,348,138
26. Mehedinti	962,874	329,324	962,874
27. Mures	1,449,356	919,320	1,449,356
28. Neamt	1,136,055	705,810	1,136,055
29. Olt	1,169,203	536,268	1,169,203
30. Prahova	1,489,842	1,209,555	1,489,842
31. Satu Mare	984,722	539,539	984,722
32. Salaj	759,049	261,246	759,049
33. Sibiu	1,036,570	762,928	1,036,570
34. Suceava	1,306,085	685,692	1,306,085
35. Teleorman	975,075	514,653	975,075
36. Timis	1,788,745	1,176,354	1,788,745
37. Tulcea	664,198	347,977	664,198
38. Vaslui	1,000,169	398,999	1,000,169
39. Vilcea	960,959	492,522	960,959
40. Vrancea	936,117	381,000	936,117
41. Bucharest Municipality	5,341,757	4,629,533	5,341,757
Total	51,642,354	30,097,990	51,642,354

Article 12 -- The amounts deducted from the tax on the overall remuneration fund and the goods turnover tax levied on national units, allocated as local budget revenues, are established as follows:

In thousand lei

	Amounts deducted from:	
County	Tax on overall remuneration fund	Tax on goods turnover
1. Alba	487,018	--
2. Arad	314,545	--
3. Arges	527,116	--
4. Bacau	712,000	--
5. Bihor	673,166	100,000
6. Bistrita-Nasaud	214,742	141,000
7. Botosani	218,603	102,000
8. Brasov	250,489	--
9. Braila	384,377	--
10. Buzau	434,052	--
11. Caras-Severin	530,738	--
12. Calarasi	290,664	100,000
13. Cluj	585,492	--
14. Constanta	594,266	--
15. Covasna	235,241	56,000
16. Dimbovita	488,876	--
17. Dolj	538,386	--
18. Galati	532,691	--
19. Giurgiu	220,157	120,000
20. Gorj	407,547	137,000
21. Harghita	366,975	93,000
22. Hunedoara	756,493	--
23. Ialomita	234,057	91,000
24. Iasi	750,346	346,000

25. Maramures	559,273	190,000
26. Mehedinti	268,550	92,000
27. Mures	530,036	--
28. Neamt	430,245	--
29. Olt	400,935	232,000
30. Prahova	280,287	--
31. Satu Mare	350,183	95,000
32. Salaj	180.803	96,000
33. Sibiu	273,642	--
34. Suceava	550,393	70,000
35. Teleorman	325,422	135,000
36. Timis	612,391	--
37. Tulcea	285,221	31,000
38. Vaslui	268,170	120,000
39. Vilcea	318,437	105,000
40. Vrancea	228,117	230,000
41. Bucharest Municipality	712,224	--
Total:	17,322,364	2,682,000

The executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest Municipality will act to implement plan tasks on revenues from which amounts are deducted for local budgets in the area of the respective counties and Bucharest Municipality.

The allocation of sums deducted from state budget revenues to balance local budgets will be made within approved limits, in accordance with the fulfillment of plan provisions for local revenues to balance local budgets will be made within approved limits, in accordance with the fulfillment of plan provisions for local revenues and with overall county and Bucharest Municipality expenditures.

Article 13 -- Subventions allocated from the state budget to balance local budgets in 1982 are set as follows:

County	Amount in thousand lei
Bistrita-Nasaud	214,000
Botosani	393,000
Calarasi	84,000
Mehedinti	273,000
Salaj	221,000
Vaslui	213,000
Vilcea	45,000
Vrancea	97,000
Total:	1,540,000

The executive committees of county people's councils, which are scheduled to receive subventions from the national budget in 1982, will take steps and measures to reduce or eliminate these subventions.

The Council of Ministers will take measures to ensure that the Committee for People's Councils' Problems and other interested central bodies, together with executive committees and bureaus of people's councils, will act to expand and develop the activity of local economic units, to continuously expand the small-scale industry, services and other economic activities, to carry out civic activities with the participation of the people and to properly administer and maintain localities, with a view to increasing local revenues and thus gradually attain the self-financing of communes, towns, municipalities and counties.

Article 14 -- The state budget is implemented under the guidance and supervision of the Council of Ministers.

In carrying out its duties, the Council of Ministers will periodically examine the implementation of the centralized financial plan, state budget and other financial plans. In this respect, it will establish measures to attain the revenues envisaged in the state budget and other financial plans, to make expenditures in accordance with the stage of fulfilling plan tasks, to maintain a financial, monetary and hard currency balance, to continuously strengthen the role of finances and credits in the economy and to increase economic efficiency in all fields of activity.

The Council of Ministers will report to the GNA on the implementation of the state budget.

Article 15 -- Ministries, other central and local bodies, centrals and enterprises, with the support of financial-banking bodies, will take measures to fully meet the state budget and the incomes and expenses budgets for 1982 on time, to use the approved funds only in accordance with plan provisions and by observing a strict regimen of savings, to efficiently utilize the existing technical-material base, to ensure the unfolding of the activity of economic units under conditions of sound financial balance and to observe plan, contract and financial discipline.

Article 16 -- The Ministry of Finance, banks, ministries, other central and local bodies and the entire financial apparatus will resolutely work to:

A) Ensure that all units attain all the envisaged profits and other revenues to finance investments and fulfill their obligations, on time and in accordance with plan provisions, to remit to society funds received for investments and the circulating capital; effecting payments to the state budget; and always maintaining the solvency of units.

B) Set up, in accordance with legal provisions, the development fund, the circulating capital, the fund of the working people's participation in profits and other individual funds of economic units; strengthen responsibility in administering material and monetary means; make expenditures within the limits and targets established by plan; reduce and eliminate inefficient expenditures;

C) Observe established stock norms and regulations for circulating capital, prevent the freezing of material values, accelerate the recovery rate of circulating capital and reduce and eliminate credits that are not repaid on schedule;

D) Ensure that each foreign trade unit fulfills its export plan in accordance with quantitative and qualitative provisions included in contracts; increase the efficiency of exported products, operations and services; make lei or foreign currency payments and save on foreign currency expenses; efficiently carry out international economic and scientific-technical cooperation ventures;

E) Strengthen preventive control over the utilization of material and monetary means, hard currency payments and banking credits.

Article 17 -- The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Finance, the State Planning committee, ministries, centrals and enterprises turning out produce for exports and foreign trade enterprises will take measures to better market Romanian products abroad, to obtain advantageous prices on foreign markets, to make all hard currency payments from our foreign partners, to guarantee the established equal balance of foreign trade and payments and to gradually receive our foreign debt.

Article 18 -- The Ministry of Finance, banks, ministries and other central and local bodies will take measures to ensure that all economic units firmly apply the economic-financial mechanism and to strengthen workers self-management and economic-financial self-administration.

Article 19 -- The Higher Court for Financial Control, the Financial-Banking Council, the Ministry of Finance and the banks, together with other ministries and central and local bodies, will exert an exacting preventive financial control over the economy, to rationally and efficiently administer material and monetary means, to ensure the observance of the plan and financial discipline and to defend socialist property.

Article 20 -- The GNA Commission for Industry and Economic-Financial Activities will analyze, in accordance with law provisions, the activity carried out by ministries and other central and local bodies to implement the state budget and will discuss, in the commission's plenum, the conclusions drawn from that an examination and the measures and solutions advanced. The commission's reports, featuring analysis results and conclusions and suggestions emerging from the discussions, will be forwarded to the State Council.

Article 21 -- The general closing sheet for the 1980 budget is adopted, with revenues totaling 298,004,196,699 lei, and expenses totaling 296,787,278,623 lei, with a surplus of 1,216,918,076 lei, of which 65,008,626 lei were recorded in the national budget, and 1,151,909,450 lei in local budgets.

Agriculture, Bill For 1982

AU012005 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Nov 81 p 4

["Bill on the Adoption of the Plan on Developing Agriculture and Food Industry in 1982"]

[Text] The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts the present bill.

Article 1. The plan on developing agriculture and food industry for 1982 is being adopted.

The main indexes of developing agriculture and food industry are as follows:

Percent, calculated on the basis of 1981 prices

Index	Increases compared to 1981
1. Overall agricultural production	6-7.9
2. Net agricultural production	6.8
3. Amount of work performed by agricultural mechanization stations	12
4. Net industrial production	9.1
5. Industrial commodity production	5
6. Labor productivity in industry, calculated on the net production value	6.6
7. Total investments from state funds and cooperative organizations--billion lei	42.8
8. Delivery of goods to the market stock	3.8
9. Reduction of expenditures for 1,000 lei commodity production -- in state agriculture	6.6
-- in industry	1.2
10. Rendering of services to the people	15.2
11. Real incomes of the peasantry derived from work performed in agricultural production cooperatives and in their private farm (per active capita)	3.2

Article 2. The cultivated arable land in 1982 will cover at least 9,895,000 hectares.

Article 3. At the end of 1982 livestock will have reached the following levels:

	Units	1982
Cattle of which:	Thousand heads	6,780
- cows	"	2,735
- pregnant heifers	"	610
pigs	"	13,750

Sheep and goats	Thousand heads	17,580
Egg-laying poultry	"	60,440

Article 4. In 1982 -- under normal agricultural conditions -- the main products will show the following production levels:

-- per item --

	Units	1982
Grain cereal -- total	Thousand tons	24,000
-- Wheat-rye	" "	6,645
-- Corn	" "	13,295
-- Barley -- two-row barley	" "	3,775
Soybeans	" "	746
String beans	" "	195
Sunflower and rape	" "	1,170
Flax for edible oil	" "	108
Sugar beet	" "	8,960
Flax and hemp for yarn	" "	563
Fall potatoes	" "	5,850
Field vegetables	" "	6,800
Fruits	" "	2,424
Grapes	" "	2,020
Meat on the hoof	" "	2,774
Cows milk	Thousand hectoliters	57,870
Wool	Tons	40,100
Eggs	Million pieces	7,373

The levels envisaged for agricultural production are the minimum and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the county bodies must take action to exceed them.

Article 5. On the basis of envisaged productions, the deliveries of main agricultural products to the state stock shall be as follows:

	Units	1982
Wheat-rye	Thousand tons	4,600
Corn	" "	3,900
Barley -- two-row barley	" "	555
Soybeans	" "	660
String beans	" "	100
Sunflower and rape	" "	1,104
Flax for edible oil	" "	92
Sugar beet	" "	8,900
Flax and hemp for yarn	" "	519
Fall potatoes	" "	2,000
Field vegetables	" "	3,160
Fruits	" "	1,525
Grapes	" "	1,330
Meat on the hoof	" "	1,896
Cow's milk	Thousand hectoliters	32,550
Wool	Tons	36,700
Eggs	Million pieces	3,775

Article 6. In 1982 the production of many industrial products will reach the following levels:

	Units	1982
Slaughtered meat, giblets, fats and other edible byproducts -- total	Thousand tons	2,100
of which:		
-- Slaughtered meat from state stocks, in slaughterhouses	" "	1,145
Canned meat	" "	75
Fish -- total	" "	300
Drinking milk	Thousand hectoliters	21,750
Butter	Thousand tons	80
Cheeses	" "	120
Edible oil	" "	311
Sugar	" "	844
Canned vegetables and fruits	" "	517.5
Crude wine	Thousand hectoliters	7,295
Beer	" "	11,730

Article 7. To achieve the planned targets regarding accelerating the process of intensive development, of modernizing agriculture and of firmly applying the principle of regional self-management and self-supply of the people in towns and villages with agroindustrial products and foodstuffs, the Council of Ministers shall take measures so that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Production Cooperatives, the Academy for Agricultural and Silviculture Sciences, the county agricultural bodies and those of Bucharest Municipality, as well as the joint state and cooperative agroindustrial councils, will ensure:

A. The rational use of all agricultural and arable areas; the complete utilization of lands with irrigation systems and the application of crop rotation on the lands of each agroindustrial council;

B. An increase in the productive capacity of agricultural lands through land improvement, draining excess water, combating soil erosion and excessive salt content and by ensuring the irrigation of all lands with an irrigation system;

C. Quality seeds and seedlings for all crops adapted to the soil and weather conditions in each area; carrying out agricultural work on schedule by strictly observing the technologies prescribed for each crop and by making complete use of tractors and agricultural equipment;

D. The use of organic and chemical fertilizers on the basis of a differentiated agrotechnical division of soils in keeping with the nature of crops to ensure maximum efficiency of the soil. Chemical substances for combating pests and weeds must be appropriately used through a better correlation between the chemical and mechanical combating of pests and weeds;

E. The mechanization of all agricultural work and its performance during optimal periods to increase agricultural production and avoid waste and reduce fuels, engine fuels and energy;

F. The development of vegetable and potatoe production in keeping with the consumption needs in each county and the needs of the processing industry and exports by ensuring fresh vegetables and potatoes for as long as possible throughout the year;

G. The tending of vineyards and orchards, the modernization and creation of intensive and superintensive plantations by applying appropriate technologies for each variety to increase the fruit and grape production;

H. The development of livestock and an increase in the average and overall animal production by improving the selection, reproduction and breeding process, especially in the case of cattle and sheep; an increase in the birth rate and a decrease in the death rate of animals; the development and modernization of industrial-type animal breeding complexes and of animal breeding farms and fish farms; more sustained attention will be given to silkworm breeding, beekeeping and fur bearers;

I. An increase in the fodder production by increasing the profitability per hectare both as concerns cultivated fodder plants and on natural pastures; the expansion of secondary crops and the complete utilization of all secondary crops in the food industry and in agriculture;

J. The timely and optimal harvesting of each crop, without waste, and the storage, preservation and conditioning of all agricultural products to ensure their appropriate quality;

K. An improvement in the organization of work and production in all agricultural units, the strengthening of order and discipline, increased responsibility in work performed at all levels, a strict observance of production technologies and the completion of all agricultural work on schedule on a qualitatively higher level;

L. That the food industry will take measures to make complete use of agricultural raw materials and to capitalize more on them; the complete use of existing production capacities, the diversification of production in each unit and the necessary products for local consumers;

M. Increased efficiency in all agricultural units and in the food industry, a cutback in material expenditures, in raw and other material consumption and in the consumption of fuels and energy.

Article 8. To achieve the planned agricultural production levels, the material-technical basis of agriculture will develop as follows:

A. In 1982 agriculture will be provided with 18,400 tractors, 4,500 high-capacity and multipurpose self-propelled combines for grain harvesting, combines for beet harvesting, machines for potato harvesting and other agricultural machines and equipment;

B. A 139,000 hectare area will be irrigated so that by the end of 1982 the total irrigated area will amount to 2,565,000 hectares;

C. Drainage work will be performed on 260,000 hectares and soil erosion combating activity will be carried out on 105,000 hectares;

D. A total of 1,802,000 tons of chemical fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium, and 51,600 tons of pesticides with active substances will be provided for agriculture;

Article 9. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the county people's council and the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, the county general directorates for agriculture and food industry and the commission of agricultural producers will support private farms with quality seeds, seedlings and technical assistance to achieve increasingly higher animal and vegetable agricultural production.

The joint agroindustrial councils and the agricultural mechanization stations will be responsible for the agricultural production carried out on the plots of land allocated to cooperative members.

Article 10. The total volume of investments for the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry for 1982 will be 42.8 billion lei mainly designed to expand the mechanization of agricultural work, modernize certain capacities, carry out land improvement work and put into operation new production capacities of the food industry.

To achieve the planned investments, the following measures will be taken:

A. To commission the projects mentioned in the investment lists of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry on schedule by ensuring the economic-technical and building plans and by acting to ensure a smooth and sustained unfolding of the activity on construction sites;

B. To strictly observe the provisions on achieving planned parameters by taking measures while the investment projects are being carried out to complete the construction-assembly work and to ensure the delivery of equipment in conformity with planned deadlines; to observe the planned mechanical and technological testing times and to train the labor force to properly use the commissioned projects;

C. To achieve investment projects under the most favorable conditions on the basis of standardized technologies and plans; to constantly reduce metal and cement consumption and other intensive energy-consuming materials and to make extensive use of local and reusable materials.

Article 11. The Council of Ministers will take measures so that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Academy of Agricultural and Silviculture Sciences and the scientific research institutes and units will mainly focus their activity on scientific research, technological development and on the introduction of technical progress in the following directions:

A. To work out new technologies to improve low-productivity lands, to effectively make use of irrigated lands, to rationally use fertilizers and pesticides, to appropriately distribute varieties and hybrids and to ensure a rational rotation of crops;

B. To achieve new highly productive seed varieties and hybrids and seedlings of better quality that are resistant to low temperatures, to drought and other unfavorable conditions and to diseases and pests and that show a high content of useful substances;

C. To improve and raise new animal breeds characterized by high-production potential; to work out new technologies to make better use of the fodder base, including the use of new resources, and to cut back the specific fodder consumption, increase the production on pastures and grasslands and work out more efficient methods for preventing, diagnosing and treating pests;

D. To completely make use of agricultural raw materials and to achieve products and processed products with such a nutritional value as to ensure rational food supplies in keeping with scientifically substantiated norms;

E. To make use of new biosynthetic and agricultural raw materials, high-protein products and products with high vitamin and mineral content in keeping with the different conditions of the people; to produce food cans and other food products which largely preserve the national qualities of those products they are made of;

F. To increase the extraction profitability of sugar beet and other agricultural raw materials and the oil content of sunflowers and soybeans.

Article 12. In order to increase the efficiency of the overall foreign trade and international economic cooperation in the field of agriculture and food industry, measures have to be taken to:

A. Achieve the planned export commodity stock by specializing capacities and enterprises which will mainly or exclusively produce goods for export in keeping with the variety structure and quality required by the final user and to constantly increase the hard currency revenue of products;

B. To use the hard currency funds allocated in the import plan with maximum efficiency and to primarily use raw and other materials, fuels, machines and equipment from our own resources and to cut back the hard currency expenditure for commodity transportation purposes.

Article 13. In order to implement the principle of regional self-supply by the people in each territorial-administrative locality with grain, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, meat, milk, eggs and other products which can be economically grown in specific soil and weather conditions, the people's councils will draw up programs for increasing the vegetable and animal production in each socialist agricultural unit and in people's private household and measures aimed at completely making use of the productive potential of the overall agricultural area, at making maximum effective use of the mechanization means, of irrigations and the other land improvement work, of the entire labor force to strengthen the organizational-economic framework of all units and support private farms in making complete use of all the resources available to them.

Article 14. In 1982 particular stress will be placed on increasing economic efficiency, on firmly applying the new economic-financial mechanism, on strengthening workers' self-management and financial-economic self-administration and on using all resources with maximum efficiency.

Article 15. In 1982 the level of costs for 1,000 lei of production will decrease by 62.9 lei in state agriculture compared with 1981 and 10.1 lei in industrial units of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. Therefore, each economic unit must cover -- within the budget on incomes and expenditures -- its expenditures from its own resources and achieve higher profits.

Article 16. Peasants' real incomes derived from work performed in agricultural production cooperatives and private farms, calculated on a per active capita bases, will increase 3.2 percent in 1982 compared with 1981.

Article 17. The plan indexes for developing agriculture and the food industry in 1982 will be allocated to plan holders by state council decree.

Article 18. The Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the economic general directorates and departments, centrals and enterprises, the executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council are responsible for the complete fulfillment of the plan provisions on developing agriculture and the food industry in 1982. For this purpose, they will take measures to properly fulfill their plan tasks and to increase economic efficiency in all fields of activity in agriculture and the food industry.

Supply Program

AU021515 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 81 p 2

["Program on the People's Supply with Agricultural Products, Foodstuffs and Industrial Consumer Goods in the Fourth Quarter of 1981 and first half year of 1982" -- endorsed by the Grand National Assembly session in Bucharest 28 November 1981]

[Text] The program was drawn up on the basis of recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, and is designed to ensure proper supplies for the people with a broad variety of seasonal quality agricultural products, foodstuffs and industrial products in keeping with the structure and level of incomes and with the targets established by the 12th RCP Congress directives on constantly improving the living standard of all our people.

At the same time, the program provisions on regional self-management and self-supply aimed at supplying the people with vegetable and animal agricultural products in 1982-85 and formulated upon the initiative and under the direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, which will contribute to a quantitative and qualitative improvement of food consumption in our country, were taken into consideration.

The quantities of major products envisaged in the program are correlated with plan levels, with resources shown in records and with the number of inhabitants, thus ensuring proper supplies for our people.

I. Agricultural Products

In establishing quantities, the requirements of rational consumption were taken into consideration, as well as the application of measures aimed at ensuring regional self-supply, at acquiring, to a greater extent, the agricultural products and foodstuffs from people's private farms, at an equitable and balanced regional distribution, at judiciously managing resources designed for the market stocks and at firmly combating waste, excessive stockpiling and negligence in preserving products.

Supplies will be ensured in a differentiated manner in keeping with the structure of the population in branches of activity, with physical effort, with urban or rural localities and climatic conditions and so forth.

The consumption and sale of bread, flour and cornmeal will be gradually cut back along with increasing the share of meat, meat products, fish and so forth in keeping with international trends in ensuring scientifically substantiated food supplies.

The program envisages the sale of the following product quantities:

A. Wheat for Bread and Flour, Pasta and Corn for Cornmeal

On the basis of average per capita consumptions established by State Council Decree No. 313/1981, the following quantities will be sold:

- Thousand tons -

	Fourth quarter of 1981	First half of 1982
Wheat for bread and flour	756.7	1,264.3
Pasta	16.5	31
Corn for cornmeal	161.2	318

Producer reserve stocks up wheat for bread and flour and of corn for cornmeal have also been planed both for the fourth quarter of 1981 and the first half year of 1982.

The people's supplies in towns and villages with grain products will be ensured from state funds and fomr their own wheat and corn resources in agricultural cooperatives and people's private farms.

The sale of those products will be as follows:

1. The people in municipalities and towns, as well as the working personnel active in nonagricultural branches and residing in other localities, will purchase their supplies in the municipalities and towns in which they live or work.

2. The working personnel in industrial units, mines, oil fields, construction sites, forest exploitation and in other such units in villages or remote places will purchase their supplies in the localities or places in which they work.

3. The working personnel and people in rural areas will purchase their supplies in the localities in which they live.

To ensure smooth sales, to avoid crowds and people having to travel, the people's councils will take measures to supply people with bread, flour and cornmeal through trade units in their area.

In rural areas, consumption needs must be mainly met from its own grain resources which were allocated to cooperative members for work performed, and from resources achieved on plots of land given to them to cultivate and in private farms in noncooperativized areas.

It has also been envisaged to supply wheat and corn as a loan from state stocks up to the next harvest or in exchange of other agricultural products for the consumption needs of working personnel, members of agricultural production cooperatives, retired people and of the family members of personnel in communes working in municipalities or towns.

It has been envisaged to ensure the necessary quantities of bread, flour and corn supplies for people living in mountainous and hilly areas where no grains are grown in keeping with the conditions established by law.

To ensure proper bread production in rural areas, measures have to be taken to efficiently make use of the production capacities of bakeries, so that the given people's needs for bread are met.

In rural localities where there are no bakeries, bread and bakery products will be supplied by bakeries in neighboring localities -- until bakeries are built -- and the communes which are located near towns will be supplied by them.

Measures have to be taken to develop in 1982-83 the production capacities in rural areas, so that they will ensure the needs for bread of people living in communes.

Special attention must be paid to diversifying the bread production and special bakery products of appropriate weight, so as to enable people to buy products meeting their real consumption needs; attention must be paid also to producing a varied range of quality products, including pasta.

The supply with bread, flour and corn of collective consumption units such as cafeterias, nurseries, kindergartens, hostels, hospitals, tourist units and public catering will be ensured on the basis of established rational consumption rates by selling small bakery items and eliminating any kind of waste.

B. Meat and Meat Products

Taking into consideration the principle of regional self-management and self-supply, and the increased responsibility of local bodies in ensuring supplies for the people, the program was formulated in such a manner as to take into account the adopted measures whereby a given number of animals meeting planned weight requirements will be raised for the supply needs of each county, town and commune, so as to ensure an increase in production for guaranteeing the local consumption stock and proper supplies for all people. Consumption may be supplemented if the weight of slaughter animals increases beyond planned limits, if the birth rate increases and the death rate falls.

In calculating the per capita consumption for the first half of 1982, the program has taken into consideration the relevant portion of the consumption provisions, for the entire year, of: one cow of 360 kg for 15 inhabitants; one pig of 110 kg for 3 inhabitants; one sheep of 31 kg for 5 inhabitants; and 13 chicken of 1.3 kg for one inhabitant, this meaning an annual average per capita consumption of more than 65 kg of meat and meat products.

In keeping with the aforesaid, the program envisages the sale of the following quantities:

- Thousand tons -

	Fourth quarter of 1981	First half of 1982
Total meat and meat products equalling slaughtered meat	236.4	408.4
-- Slaughtered meat	122.1	209.4
-- Meat products	74.5	128.5
-- Cooked food	4	7.7
-- Canned meat	9.4	20.5

Meat reserves have been established in the industrial plan both for the fourth quarter of 1981 and for the first half of 1982.

Compared with the first half of 1981, the program provisions ensure increases of 4.5-5 percent in slaughtered meat, processed and other meat products.

To ensure the planned meat quantities, it is necessary for the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the people's councils to take measures to completely fulfill the plan tasks on delivering animals to the state stock, on meat quantities acquired under contract and additional purchases from the people by strictly respecting the weight of slaughter animal envisaged by law.

To appropriately manage and use meat and meat product resources, the collective consumption units and public catering will take measures to serve at least 2-3 daily cooked menus including vegetables, as well as paste, eggs, fish, and light and dietary menus in keeping with a rational and balanced food consumption. Tangible measures have to be taken to ensure 4 kg of vegetables and potatoes for 1 kg of slaughtered meat in public consumption units.

Intensive measures must be taken to improve the quality of meat products, to achieve the planned product varieties and those products characteristic of the cold season. At the same time, protein additives will be used to a greater extent, so that additional meat products can be produced for the market stock.

D. Drinking Milk and Milk Products

The following quantities are envisaged for sale:

		Fourth quarter of 1981	First half of 1982
Drinking milk	Thousand hectoliters	1,299	7,280
Fresh milk products	" "	1,000	2,030
Cheeses	Thousand tons	18.8	35.8

For the first half of 1982, sales have been established in keeping with plan provisions on deliveries from the state stock and from additional sources such as purchases under contract and from people's private farms by taking into consideration the provision of the program on regional self-management and self-supply which stipulates that in 1982 the average per capita consumption should total 200 liters of milk.

Priority will be given to the consumption needs of nurseries, kindergartens, hospitals and to milk quantities assigned as antidotes.

D. Vegetable and Animal Fats

Within the total volume of fats, the provisions for the sale of fats in the first half of 1982 are 5.4 percent higher than achievements in the first half year of 1981:

- Thousand tons -

	Fourth quarter of 1981	First half of 1982
Total fats	70.6	136.7
-- of which:		
- Edible oil	51.7	100
- Pork fats	7	11
- Butter and margarine	11.9	25.3
of which:		
- Butter	6.2	14

E. Sugar and Sugar Products

The following quantities will be sold:

- Thousand tons -

	Fourth quarter of 1981	First half of 1982
Sugar	72.5	152
Sugar products	58.3	90.4
of which:		
- Sugar and caramel candy	9.5	15
- Chocolate	7.2	12.5
- Pastry	26.7	45.6

Sugar reserves have been envisaged in the industrial plan for both the fourth quarter of 1981 and the first half year of 1982.

By applying the program of measures on improving the structure of production, sugar products will increase 5.1 percent compared with the first half of 1981; action must be taken to ensure a good quality of all product varieties. Public catering units must continue to make use of varied recipes to produce a large variety of pastries and sugar products.

F. Fish, Canned and Partially Processed Fish

The following quantities will be sold:

- Thousand tons -

	Fourth quarter of 1981	First half of 1982
Fish	27	39
Partially processed fish	8.2	8.5
Canned fish	4.7	11.1

The envisaged sales of fish and fish products ensure improved supplies for the people by taking measures to increase quantities in public catering and collective consumption units.

G. Potatoes, Vegetables and Fresh Fruits

The program on regional self-management and self-supply envisages for 1982 an average per capita consumption of 170 kg vegetables; 100 kg potatoes (of which 30 kg new potatoes); and 58 kg fruits. In keeping with the relevant portion of annual consumptions, sales increases of 30 percent in vegetables, 27 percent in potatoes and 13 percent in fruits are envisaged for the first half year of 1982.

- Thousand tons -

	Fourth quarter of 1981	First half of 1982
Fall potatoes (the fourth quarter includes September)	309	174
New potatoes	-	60
Field vegetables - total	412	230
of which:		
-- Dry onion	30	32
-- Green onion	0.2	11.5
-- Garlic	1	4.3
-- Root vegetables	74	47
-- Cabbage	194	42
-- Spinach	0.7	7.5
-- Tomatoes	25	12
Fruits - total	64	102
of which:		
-- Apples	59	80
-- Strawberries, cherries, Sour cherries	-	10
Grapes	88	5
Beans	6	6

The envisaged potato, vegetable and fruit quantities will ensure satisfactory supplies from both current deliveries and from warehouses.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the county people's councils and the People's Council of Bucharest Municipality will take measures to ensure early vegetable productions, by expanding the areas for local greenhouses, and new potatoes to meet the people's needs at a local level.

H. Canned Vegetables, Fruits and Tomato Paste

The following sales are envisaged in this respect:

- Thousand tons -

	Fourth quarter of 1981	First half of 1982
Canned vegetables	44	92
Canned fruits	19	50
Tomato paste	10	13.8

The quantities of canned goods will ensure appropriate supplies for the people throughout that period.

In addition to the commodity stock, the following imported products will be sold:

- Thousand tons -

	Fourth quarter of 1981	First half of 1982
Lemons	9.5	20.5
Oranges, tangerines, grapefruit and bananas	30	32
Olives	3.5	6

II. Industrial Products

The envisaged deliveries to the market stock, together with stocks existing in the trade sector, will ensure proper supplies for the people for each season.

Textiles and Footwear

The following items are envisaged for sale during the fall-winter season (fourth quarter of 1981 and first quarter of 1982):

		Total quantities
Light-weight coats, raincoats,	Thousand pieces	940
-- for children		390
-- for adults		550

Winter coats and equivalent outfits	" "	1,300
-- For children		700
-- For adults		600
Woolen-type knitwear	" "	23,400
-- for children		17,700
-- for adults		5,700
Underwear and cotton-type flannels	" "	15,000
-- for children		6,800
-- for adults		8,200
Seasonal footwear (high shoes, half boots and boots)	thousand pairs	17,200
-- for children		7,190
-- for women		5,320
-- for men		4,690

It has been envisaged to supply the people for the cold season mainly with a broad range of adequate footwear.

Special attention must be paid to the supply of a broad range of quality products which ensure a better utilization of raw materials.

Action will also be taken to ensure the production and delivery of flax and hemp products in keeping with the established program of measures.

In distributing the commodity stock per counties, resources, the structure of the population, the urbanization level, local consumption traditions and areas with low temperatures were taken into consideration.

Metal and Chemical Goods

In increasing durables which are in demand during this period, larger quantities have been planned to meet the people's requirements. At the same time, production units will deliver new varieties of goods characterized by better performance, higher efficiency and reduced energy consumption. At the same time, appropriate quantities of products characteristic of winter time, such as solid fuel stoves, window glass, winter sports items and toys and so forth, will be provided.

The following sales are envisaged for main products:

		Fourth quarter of 1981	First half of 1982
Television sets	Thousand pieces	185	190
Radio sets	" "	160	250
Solid fuel stoves	" "	48	48
Window glass	Thousand square meter	1,480	1,800
Sleighs	Thousand pieces	50	10.5
Skis	" pairs	14	8.5
Toys	" lei	470	535

In distributing the commodity stock per counties, the following were taken into consideration: people's property, climatic conditions, consumption traditions and winter sports areas.

The quantities envisaged for fuels will ensure normal supplies:

-Thousand tons-

	Fourth quarter of 1981	First half of 1982
Solid fuels - total	1,290	1,920
of which:		
-- Lignite	520	800
-- Coal bricks	190	240
-- Fire wood	550	850
-- Liquid gas	53.9	110

The supplying ministries must ensure the complete delivery of the quantities of solid fuels and liquid gas they have assumed under the plan tasks. Priority must be given to supplies for cities and workers' centers, isolated areas and for counties lacking local resources.

To ensure appropriate supplies for the people during the fourth quarter of 1981 and the first half of 1982, the following measures will be taken:

-- The Council of Ministers will take all necessary measures so that the ministries and the peoples councils will completely implement the program provisions on the people's supply with agricultural, foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods, that they ensure the fulfillment of the tasks of increasing agricultural, both vegetable and animal, production in conformity with the state plan provisions. The government will constantly control the activity carried out by all central and local bodies to fulfill the duties devolving on them under that program, and will ensure the people's proper supply with agricultural and industrial products and foodstuffs.

-- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the executive committee of people's councils and the leaderships of agricultural and processing units will ensure that the planned quantities of agricultural products and foodstuffs established for each county are delivered to the state stock, and that vegetables, potatoes and fruits are stored in keeping with the program provisions. At the same time, measures will be taken for properly sorting out and preserving stored products.

-- On the basis of responsibilities under the law, the executive committees of people's councils will act in keeping with the principles of regional self-management and self-supply to constantly increase agricultural production, and thus meet the people's consumption needs and ensure the necessary resources for setting up a local consumption stock and a centralized stock for agricultural products and foodstuffs.

-- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the people's councils and the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives will take measures toward intensifying the activity in county unions to increase contracts and purchase of agricultural products and foodstuffs from people's private farms.

-- The people's council will examine how the needs for each variety of vegetables are met, will take measures to meet people's requirements from local resources and will intensify actions aimed at mobilizing all people to cultivate grains, vegetables, potatoes and greens on the plots of lands in their localities and to raise their own animals and poultry, both to meet their own consumption needs and to contract or market them.

-- The Ministry of Domestic Trade and the people's councils will take measures to develop agricultural production on farms attached to public food and collective consumption units to better meet the requirements of meat, potatoes, vegetables and greens from their own production.

-- At the same time, efficient measures will be taken to diversify food varieties and menus in public food and collective consumption units by making larger use of vegetables, pasta and egg products.

-- The Ministry of Domestic Trade and the people's councils will take measures to organize sales of cereal products in conformity with the conditions stipulated by decree no. 313/1981. They will see to it that the stipulated quantities of bread, flour, cornmeal and pasta are sold through trade units and public food and collective consumption units, by eliminating waste and avoiding that large quantity of bread being thrown away.

-- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives and the people's councils will take measures to diversify bakery products and producing better quality varieties that will ensure the people's consumption needs much better.

-- The county people's councils, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives and the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives will take measures to develop bakery production capacities so that in 1982-83 they will guarantee that the bread requirements of people in rural areas are met.

-- To ensure smooth and continuous deliveries and sales to the people, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Ministry of Domestic Trade will jointly establish the deliveries per month within the framework of tasks envisaged per quarter for main foodstuffs (meat and meat products, milk and milk products, sugar, edible oil, vegetables and potatoes).

-- The executive committees of people's councils will ensure proper supplies of agricultural products and foodstuffs, will see to it that markets are properly provided with vegetables, potatoes and fruits, and that the overall commodity stock is judiciously distributed throughout the country and to trade units.

-- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry will take measures so that the enterprises under its jurisdiction will strictly honor their delivery tasks, according to the requirements of end users, at a regional level.

-- To ensure the continuity of supplies in areas prone to be blocked by heavy snowfalls during the winter, special attention must be paid to securing stockpiles and to properly managing them. Sugar and oil stockpiles for at least 15 days must be secured in such localities.

-- The ministries and central bodies producing consumer goods will ensure that the products envisaged in the delivery plan, and especially seasonal industrial products currently in demand and better quality and luxury products, are all delivered to the market stocks on schedule. Special attention must be paid to improving the quality and range of products by ensuring a rigorous control at each production stage.

-- At the same time, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and CENTROCOOP [Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives] will take measures to intensify quality control when receiving goods, so that appropriate quality goods are delivered to the trade network to meet the people's requirements.

-- The Ministry of Domestic Trade, CENTROCOOP and the county people's councils will take actions to guarantee smooth supplies of seasonal varieties of industrial goods for department stores, and measures to supply a greater portion of existing stocks by improving, at the same time, the organizational framework of goods sales through various forms of trade.

-- The Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Ministry of Mines, the Ministry of Forestry Economy and Construction Materials and the people's councils will see to it that suppliers will completely deliver the planned quantities of wood and coal upon schedule and will take measures to effectively distribute them by primarily meeting the supply needs of towns and workers centers, and those of countries lacking resources.

-- The Ministry of Domestic Trade, together with the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives, will continue to act to better supply units in rural areas with industrial products, including goods envisaged to be sold in exchange for agricultural products and foodstuffs.

-- The Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives, the ministries that have sales units under their jurisdiction and the people's councils will take efficient measures to carefully manage regional commodity stocks, and to see to it that trade rules are respected, that the trade personnel apply the norms of socialist ethics and equity in their relations with people, and that actions to more firmly combat any form of excessive supplies, stockpiling and damaging products be intensified.

-- The Ministry of Domestic Trade and the people's councils will establish -- within the framework of the per capita average consumption of agricultural products and foodstuffs -- the quantities to be sold by counties and localities respectively, differentiated according to work performed, thus ensuring larger sales to miners, oil workers, iron and steel workers and other categories of workers, who make great physical efforts, and differentiated according to local consumption traditions and to areas characterized by low temperatures and so forth.

-- Each month the Executive Bureau of the Council for Coordination and Orientation in Providing Supplies and Services to the Population, together with supply ministries and those of the trade sector, will examine the manner in which the program provisions are being implemented and will take effective measures so that the people's supplies are guaranteed in keeping with plan provisions.

-- The producing ministries, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and the executive committees of people's councils, will take effective and responsible action to completely implement the program provisions in order to ensure increasingly better supplies of agricultural products and foodstuffs and of industrial consumer products for the people.

Regional Self-Supply Program

AU021518 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 81 pp 3, 4

["Program on Regional Self-Management and Self-Supply of Animal and Vegetable Agricultural Products for 1982-85," approved by the Grand National Assembly, [GNA] at its 28 November session]

[Text] Profound changes have been wrought in the working and living conditions of all our people during the socialist period, and especially since the ninth party congress. Everything that is achieved in our country is the result of the untiring and dedicated work of the workers class, peasantry, intellectuals and all working people, regardless of nationality, who are the true creators of our national wealth and the decisive force for building socialism.

The supreme goal of all RCP policies for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and for Romania's advancement toward communism is to ensure material and cultural well-being for the people, to raise their level of civilization and the quality of life.

The program on raising the living standard over the 1976-80 period, worked out on the initiative and under the direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic, has been successfully fulfilled. As a result of the rapid development of the national economy, the national income has been increasing continuously; this has permitted increases of approximately 34 percent in 1980, compared to 1975, in the real incomes of all town and village people. The real remunerations of working personnel and of the peasantry -- derived from work in agricultural cooperatives and private farming -- have increased 29 percent. Revenues derived from state budget funds for social-cultural activities have increased over 39 percent. Social security pensions and the pensions of agricultural cooperative members have also increased; a pension system has been created for peasants in noncooperative areas.

Following the development of industrial and agricultural production and increases in people's incomes, public consumer supplies have continuously improved. In 1980 retail sales through the socialist trade network were 46.2 percent higher than in 1975, while consumer goods prices increased at a 1.8 percent average annual rate.

Food consumption has substantially improved and considerably increased from stage to stage. Thus, in the 1965-80 period, average annual per capita consumption of major food products was as follows:

	Unit of Measurement	1965	1975	1980
Meat and Meat Products	kg	26.6	45.7	62
Milk and Milk Products (except butter)	liters	105.6	132	180
Eggs	units	115	214	270
Sugar and Sugar Products	kg	15	20.3	28.2
Grain, in Flour Equivalent	kg	208	189.3	173
Potatoes	kg	75.9	95.6	70.6
Vegetables and Vegetable Products	kg	75.3	112.6	140
Fruit and Fruit Products	kg	26.7	42.6	59.1

In 1980 daily per capita consumption totaled 3,368 calories and 100.8 gr proteins. In this respect, our country is on a level comparable to that of some of the economically developed countries.

To fulfill the strategic objective of the current 5-year plan -- which is to turn Romania into a socialist country with an average level of development -- we must rapidly develop the national economy, forcefully assert the scientific-technical revolution in all areas, raise the quality of all socioeconomic activities, and thus further improve all our people's material and cultural well-being.

The program on regional self-management and self-supply of animal and vegetable agricultural products for the 1982-85 period, worked out on the initiative and under the direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, is based on the targets established by the 12th party congress: Increase agricultural production, raise the quantitative and qualitative level of food consumption so as to preserve and increase people's working strength, and improve everyone's health. Implementation of those provisions will mark a new stage in the process of improving the people's diet -- which constitutes one of the essential aspects of raising the living standard.

The program proceeds from the need to continuously strengthen our socialist democratic system, to resolutely apply the principles of self-management and self-supply and to enhance the role of local bodies in and mass contribution to the leadership of all sectors, so as to optimally fulfill the national uniform plan of socioeconomic development of our country. At the same time, this program is part and parcel of measures taken to improve the organization and leadership of activities in agriculture and in the consumer industry, and to rationally distribute food stocks, with a view to ensuring food supplies for the entire population, eliminating losses and waste, improving the entire marketing system, and judiciously distributing the goods stock throughout the country. A party-state commission has been set up for that purpose, which, after studying nutritional requirements, our people's specific eating traditions and international modern dietary trends, will establish optimal levels and structures for current and projected food consumption.

I. Basic Guidelines of the Program on Regional Self-Management and Self-Supply

In accordance with the party's general policy and with the 5-year plan tasks, the program focuses on increasing agricultural production in order to meet public consumer requirements and to supply industry with raw materials and the national economy with various products, on the basis of the following guidelines:

1. Ensuring appropriate public consumer supplies throughout the year and a balanced diet for the entire population, in both urban and rural environments; establishing an appropriate per capita consumption structure, scientifically substantiated and differentiated according to efforts made in the production of material goods and other activities, age and sex, and with local dietary habits, and according to the need to preserve and continuously improve the health and working strength of the people. In keeping with this guideline, emphasis is placed on improving the structure and raising the quality of products by increasing the share of animal proteins and nutritional products and diversifying product lines.

2. Self-supplies for each county, municipality, town, commune and locality on the basis of complete and efficient utilization of all their material and manpower resources. The number of livestock, cultivated areas and production levels will be established for each commune, town and county so as to ensure food products for the respective locality and to continuously improve their structure. Each county must secure the necessary resources for consumer self-supplies of grain, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, meat, milk, eggs and other products for which it has natural and economically favorable conditions. People in communes and agro-industrial towns who hold agricultural land are obligated to cultivate it and to raise animals and poultry with a view to obtaining agricultural animal and vegetable products for the consumption of the producers and their families, and for delivery to state stocks.

3. Adopting new systems of utilization of agricultural produce by establishing county stocks of food and agricultural products and deliveries of same to the central state stocks. County consumer stocks include vegetable and animal agricultural products required for the supply of nonagricultural population categories in each locality and throughout the county, as well as items achieved by producers -- particularly private household-size farms -- for their own use. For that purpose, socialist agricultural units will be designated to ensure supplies for urban centers, and communes to supply private farming products.

Products obtained by private agricultural producers in excess of their own requirements will constitute resources for the county consumer stock, to be contracted or purchased, or sold directly by the producers at peasant markets, at prices agreed upon but not exceeding the limits established by local authorities so as to prevent any profiteering.

4. The county consumer stocks are allocated to towns, workers' centers, building sites, oil rigs, mines, forestry units, and so forth, and to communes. Local consumer stocks will provide supplies to working people and their families in accordance with workplace and residence.

The central state stocks of agricultural products are established under the plan of agricultural and food industry development, and are designed to provide industry with raw materials, to supply tourist centers, to supplement public consumer resources with products that cannot be produced in certain counties, and to meet other requirements of the national economy. The central state stocks are composed primarily of the productions obtained by large, specialized and economically efficient agricultural units.

5. The people's councils -- as bodies of regional self-management, self-administration and self-supply -- are in charge of uniform agricultural leadership in their respective administrative-territorial area. They are obligated to take all necessary measures to fulfill all tasks concerning deliveries to central state stocks and to secure local consumption stocks.

Productions obtained in excess of program provisions constitute additional resources to be utilized in accordance with the law by local state bodies. Nonfulfillment of planned productions will reflect accordingly on the county consumer stocks.

6. Judiciously managing agricultural and food stocks by ensuring appropriate transportation, storage and preservation conditions and public sales through the commercial network so as to prevent any waste or spoiling of agricultural or food products.

7. To ensure timely and appropriate performance of agricultural operations at peak seasonal periods, all village people will do agricultural work; within the framework of mutual assistance, urban residents will also help the agricultural units or communes which supply municipalities and towns.

8. Further development of the food industry in keeping with raw material resources, consumer centers and energy and water resources; steps will be taken to reduce transportation distances for raw materials. Small food industry units will be further developed, as they can better process agricultural raw materials at optimal specific consumption rates, process byproducts and return them to the agricultural or food production processes.

9. Developing product exchanges between city and village on the basis of socialist principles and equitable prices and preventing any profiteering. For that purpose, working people employed in industry will produce and deliver larger numbers of tractors, agricultural machinery and equipment, larger quantities of chemical fertilizer and so forth, as well as consumer goods for the peasants, while agricultural producers will increase their contribution to urban consumer supplies, industry and other requirements of the national economy. This will further strengthen the alliance between the workers class and the peasantry, the unity of all people and the strength of our socialist system.

II. On Ensuring Public Supplies of Meat, Milk and Other Animal Products

In accordance with the basic guidelines of the program on regional self-management and self-supply, and in order to ensure a rational diet, and taking into account population structure and growth, the following provisions are established:

1. Public consumption and other requirements of the national economy will be met in accordance with the number of livestock established for that purpose for each locality and county, with average production per animal, and with the overall quantity and quality of the products obtained.

The major targets of the program for the 1982-85 period are the following:

Livestock	Years	Average output per animal	Average no. of inhabitants for whom the products are meant		No. of livestock required for public consumption
			Towns and workers centers	Communes	Thousand heads
-- 1 Cow	1982	360 kg on the hoof	15	20	1,400
	1985	400 kg on the hoof	13	20	1,650
-- 1 Pig	1982	110 kg on the hoof	3	3	8,000
-- 2 Pigs	1985	110 kg on the hoof	5	5	9,500
-- 1 Sheep	1982	32 kg on the hoof	5	4	5,000
	1985	40 kg on the hoof	4	2.5	7,000
-- Poultry	1982	1,450 kg on the hoof	13 per capita	15 per capita	320,000
	1985	1,650 kg on the hoof	15 per capita	18 per capita	370,000

2. The number of livestock existing at the end of this year and those envisaged in the development plan for agriculture and food industry for the beginning of 1985 is sufficient to yield the products required for public consumer supplies and other requirements of the national economy. The above number of livestock for public supplies is supplemented by 1 million lambs yearly, which are to be slaughtered at an average weight gradually increasing from 15 to 18 kg, thus providing additional supplies of meat.

3. If the slaughter weight or average animal weight established are exceeded, death rate lowered and birth rate increased, the additional meat thus obtained may be added, in accordance with the law, to the local consumer stocks.

4. 30-40 percent of the overall meat production envisaged in the program will be made up of meat products and canned meat, which will be delivered to both urban and village people.

5. The communes will organize slaughter centers or small slaughterhouses and processing sections, which will permit the slaughtering and marketing of fresh meat and meat products, and to recover and utilize animal byproducts. These centers will deliver all cattle hides, about 50 percent of pigskins and over 60 percent of sheepskins, as well as hair, horns, hoofs and other byproducts which are to be returned to the economic flow and used to manufacture industrial products required by town and village consumers.

6. To ensure appropriate public supplies, the program features measures to increase the production of milk and milk products which, due to their nutritional qualities, constitute a valuable diet element. For each 10 people, the program envisages 1 milk cow, providing appropriate yields, so that by 1985 each person may consume at least 250 liters of milk. For that purpose, the number of and areas for cows will be established for Bucharest and other municipalities and for large cities for daily supply. At the same time, efforts will be made to diversify milk products and to process larger quantities of milk in producing areas and localities and in specialized units. The Bucharest Municipality, other municipalities and large cities will receive their daily milk supply from neighboring areas, while cheese, canned milk and other milk products will be brought from large producing centers.

In view of the fact that many of the milk cows, sheep and goats are raised by cooperative members and individual producers, in keeping with the program, basic guidelines measures have been taken to increase procurement from private producers to approximately 10 million hectoliters of cow's milk and 1 million hectoliters of sheep milk. The number of livestock is sufficient to cover public consumer requirements.

7. In view of the fact that in 1985 each person should consume 300 eggs, and in view of other requirements in the national economy, the production of consumer eggs will increase to over 6.2 billion eggs in 1982, and to over 7 billion in the last year of the 5-year plan.

8. In keeping with the program, fish and fish products will occupy an important place in the people's diet. The necessary quantities of 158,000 tons in 1982 and 233,000 tons in 1985 will be secured from fisheries, from the Danube, internal rivers, the Black Sea, and ocean fishing.

III. On Ensuring Public Consumer Supplies of Grain for Bread and Wheat and Corn Flour

1. As a result of improved diets featuring larger quantities of animal products, in keeping with world tendencies, the following grain consumption for bread and wheat and corn flour is envisaged.

	1982			1985		
	Total	Wheat	Corn	Total	Wheat	Corn
1. Per capita consumption kg						
-For towns, workers, centers and other workers	180	150	30	140	125	15
-For villages and grain producing areas, hilly and mountainous areas	180	150	30	140	125	15
2. Public consumption requirements-thousand tons	4,152	3,460	692	3,341	2,983	358

2. The country's grain production -- wheat, corn, rye, barley and two-row barley -- envisaged in the development plan for agriculture and food industry for the 1982-85 period is sufficient to supply the entire population with bread, wheat and corn flour and bakery products, to provide the necessary fodder grain, industrial raw materials and other requirements of the national economy.

3. The program includes the quantities of wheat and rye necessary to supply people employed or residing in urban centers and in grain producing localities, and in hilly, mountainous and other areas which do not produce grain.

4. Corn production will provide the entire quantity of corn flour required for public consumption, as well as for animal feed, industrial products such as corn starch, alcohol, etc, and other requirements of the national economy.

IV. On Ensuring Consumer Supplies of Vegetables, Potatoes, Fruit and Table Grapes

1. Garden products, both fresh and canned, are staples which should not be missing from the people's diet throughout the year.

In 1982 and 1985, public consumer supplies and other national economy requirements for vegetables, potatoes, fruit and table grapes will be made available on the basis of yields per hectare and cultivated areas envisaged in the 5-year plan, as follows:

	Year	Per capita consumption - kg -	Public consumption requirements - thousand tons -
--Vegetables	1982	170	3,850
	1985	185	4,310
--Potatoes	1982	100	2,250
	1985	100	2,350
--Fruit	1982	58	1,300
	1985	62	1,500
--Table grapes	1982	18	400
	1985	25	580

2. Vegetable consumption requirements will be met by increasing average yields per hectare of both field and hothouse crops, secondary and successive crops. Vegetables, especially tomatoes, will be allocated so that consumers may find fresh vegetables for the longest possible periods of the year.

V. Per Capita Consumption Increases in the 1982-85 Period

On the basis of production resources and of the program targets, average per capita consumption of the major food and agricultural products, particularly animal products, will substantially increase, recording the following figures:

	Unit of measurement	1982	1985
Meat and meat products	kg	65	82.5
Milk	liters	200	250
Eggs	units	270	300
Fish	kg	7	10
Wheat grain	kg	150	125
Corn grain	kg	30	15
Total vegetables	kg	170	185
Total potatoes	kg	100	100
Fruit and table grapes	kg	76	87

Average per capita consumption figures are taken as the basis for calculation so as to ensure the necessary material resources for public food supplies in urban and rural areas. Urban food supplies are supplemented by products purchased directly from private producers, while in rural areas supplies are supplemented by additional self-produced items.

The consumption rates planned for 1985 ensure rational diets for the people, and increases in the consumption of animal proteins and products rich in vitamins and minerals. According to the program, average per capita consumption rates will be differentiated according to professional structure, age and local traditions; thus, larger quantities will be supplied for miners, metal workers and other working people employed in harsher working conditions.

Within the implementation of the program on strengthening regional self-management and self-supply, greater tasks are envisaged for local and central bodies and for all the fatherland's citizens.

1. The Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania is obligated to take all necessary measures so that each ministry, in its field, and county, town and communal people's councils mobilize all available resources and completely fulfill the provisions of the program on increasing vegetable and animal agricultural production in accordance with the plan. The government will continually supervise and check the activities carried out by ministries and central bodies and by people's councils to ensure appropriate consumer supplies throughout the country.

2. In accordance with the 5-year plan provisions, the technical-material basis of agriculture and food industry will be markedly developed; resolute steps will be taken to achieve a genuine agrarian revolution from the viewpoint of production, labor productivity, technical level, economic efficiency and general activities in our villages. Steps will be taken to rationally utilize the entire land stock, to finalize the process of crop distribution and rotation, to mechanize agricultural operations and utilize chemical substances, to modernize all fruit orchards and vineyards, to further increase the number of livestock and improve breeds, and to thoroughly resolve the problem of fodder.

3. Agricultural leadership bodies, people's councils and local agricultural bodies will take measures to improve the organization of production and labor, to resolute apply the principle of economic and financial self-management and self-administration, to judiciously manage material and manpower resources and to enhance efficiency in all agricultural and regional-administrative units.

4. People's councils will work out programs on regional self-supply and on developing agriculture and food industry for each regional-administrative unit. These programs will feature specific tasks concerning production, local consumption, deliveries of products to local consumption stocks and to central state stocks of agricultural and food products.

Supply programs will be submitted for discussion to general meetings of citizens in each locality and will become compulsory after being adopted by the people's councils.

5. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, together with people's councils, will take measures to increase animal and vegetable production in state and cooperative units and private household-size farms. For that purpose, they will facilitate the preservation, amelioration and complete and efficient utilization of arable land, vineyards and orchards, natural hay and pasture fields, for all categories of agricultural landholders. Steps will be taken to ensure rational crop cultivation and rotation, with a view to increasing yields per hectare, comprehensive production development throughout the country, and harmoniously combining vegetable and animal production. Resolute measures will be taken to efficiently utilize machinery, fertilizer and other chemical products, to continuously cut back fuel, energy and all material expenditures. Particular attention will be given to developing livestock breeding in socialist units and private households.

Resolute measures will be taken to secure the state stocks of agricultural and food products, with a view to meeting all national economy requirements and increasing the contribution of the agricultural sector to the general development of the country. Greater emphasis will be placed on increasing the contribution of cooperative members and private farmers to both local consumer stocks and to state stocks.

6. County people's councils will designate socialist agricultural units and communes which will constitute the supply bases for municipalities, towns and workers' centers, as well as specialized units in charge of supplying the central state stocks with agricultural and food products.

7. People's councils will develop -- within the framework of joint state and cooperative agroindustrial councils -- small units for processing agricultural and food products for local consumer stocks. Units will be established to produce powder milk, cheeses, meat products and so forth. People's councils will take measures to identify and allocate empty plots of land between buildings in localities, which will be put yearly at the disposal of collective consumption units or citizens to be sown with vegetables, potatoes and other food plants.

8. In order to obtain the animal products envisaged in the program, we must completely solve the fodder problem, by both capitalizing on natural pasture fields and increasing yields per hectare, improving the structure of areas sown to forage plants, expanding the practice of secondary crops, completely utilizing all byproducts from the agricultural and food industry, and applying technologies that permit a continuous reduction of fodder consumption per product unit. Steps will be taken to improve forage structure by cultivating leguminous succulent, protein-yielding plants, implementing fodder norms and reducing consumption to planned levels.

9. Private producers will be assisted with seed, seedlings, valuable breeding stock and technical assistance, and with machinery. On the basis of the program, consumer and artisan cooperatives, industrial units and agricultural machine-building enterprises will manufacture and supply tools, machines for animal traction or small engines for agricultural operations. Special attention will be given to developing the manufacture of small agricultural tools and household tools, with a view to helping private producers solve themselves various problems emerging in agricultural activities in villages and towns.

10. In order to secure the planned fish production, measures will be taken as of 1982 to utilize all water resources for that purpose, and to identify in counties additional areas suitable for pisciculture which are not suitable for agricultural crops, have easy access to water sources, and can be turned into efficient fish-growing facilities. Fish production will be increased by improving breeding and fishing methods, securing fingerlings and breeding stock for both artificial and natural lakes, rivers and multipurpose reservoirs and by reducing losses caused by fish-eating birds.

11. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and agricultural research institutes will provide means for the production and utilization -- on all cultivated land and for all crops -- of highly-productive seed and seedlings, of the species and hybrids established for each production zone. They will also ensure breeding stock to improve livestock breeds in all zootechnical sectors, in accordance with the specific conditions prevailing in each county.

12. Special tasks are assigned to the Committee for People's Councils' Problems, which is obligated to permanently assist local bodies in dealing with the problems of self-supply for each locality, and in uniformly implementing the party policy in the area of food. The Committee for People's Councils' Problems, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry must assist the people's councils to develop the production capacities of bakeries, with a view to meeting public bread requirements, and to organize slaughter centers in rural localities.

13. The Ministry of Domestic Trade and the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives will assist the people's councils in judiciously utilizing county consumer stocks, and will ensure regular and balanced supplies for all localities and consumers.

14. The State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Committee of People's Councils' Problems and other central bodies must coordinate regional self-supply programs with the development plan for agriculture and food industry for 1982-85, and supervise the implementation of plan provisions in each county, with a view

to better capitalizing on material resources and rationally utilizing the labor force, and markedly increasing vegetable and animal agricultural production.

The ministries and industrial centrals will supply production facilities on schedule and in the quantities and qualities envisaged in the plan, with a view to developing agriculture, food industry and public catering, and meeting consumer requirements.

15. In order to implement the program on regional self-management and self-supply, the people's councils and central bodies will further energetically and perseveringly work to judiciously implement the measures established concerning citizens' contribution to the fulfillment of programs in each locality, so as to ensure optimal supplies for all the fatherland's people.

Party bodies and organizations and local state bodies must center their efforts on rallying the efforts of communists and all working people, regardless of nationality, to implement the program on regional self-management and self-supplies of vegetable and animal products, so as to continuously raise the standard of living and quality of life of all our people.

Annex

Meat Consumptions and Livestock Increases for Regional Supply Increases in Meat, Milk, Eggs and Fish Consumption Per Capita; the Necessary Number of Livestock for the People's Consumption

	1982		1983	
	Total population 22,550		Total population 22,800	
Population --thousands--	Urban, workers centers, and workers [U,WC,W]	In communes [Com]	U,WC,W	In Com
	14,500	8,050	14,750	8,050

I. Ensuring the Necessary Meat Quantities and Number of Cattle

	1982		1983	
	U,WC,W	Com	U,WC,W	Com
Number of inhabitants calculated per cow	15	20	15	20
Average slaughtering weight kg/cow	360	360	380	380
Consumption in terms of slaughtered meat kg/inhabitant	15	12	15.5	12.5
The necessary number of livestock for human consumption, thousand heads	1,000	400	1,000	400
Total number of livestock for consumption, thousand heads	1,400		1,400	

	1984		1985	
	Total population 23,070		Total population 23,350	
Population --thousands--	U,WC,W	Com	U,WC,W	Com
	15,020	8,050	15,300	8,050
Number of inhabitants calculated per cow	14	20	13	20
Average slaughtering weight kg/cow	400	400	400	400
Consumption in terms of slaughtered meat kg/inhabitant	18.0	13.0	20	14
The necessary number of livestock for human consumption, thousand heads	1,100	430	1,200	450
Total number of livestock for consumption, thousand heads	1,530		1,650	

One aims at raising the average slaughtering weight by extending the fattening period, increasing the average daily growth rate, ensuring appropriate care and fodder for the cattle, and yearly increasing the number of heifers, in order to rapidly replenish the number of cows and thus raise the milk production and meat resources.

II. Ensuring the Consumption of Milk and Milk Products and the Necessary Number of Livestock

	1982		1983	
	U,WC,W	Com	U,WC,W	Com
The number of inhabitants calculated per milk cow	10	10	10	10
Average production, liter/cow	2,285		2,465	
Total production of cow, buffalo cow, sheep and goat milk for human consumption in terms of cow milk, thousand hectoliters	45,200		52,000	
Average consumption of milk and milk products per capita, liters per capita	200	200	225	225
Number of cows required by human consumption, thousand heads	1,450	805	1,475	805

Total number of livestock necessary for milk consumption, thousand heads	2,255		2,280	

	1984		1985	
	U,WC,W	Com	U,WC,W	Com
The number of inhabitants calculated per milk cow	10	10	10	10
Average production, liter/cow	2,640		3,000	
Total production of cow, buffalo cow, sheep and goatmilk for human consumption in terms of cow milk, thousand hectoliters	55,400		58,400	
Average consumption of milk and milk products per capita, liters/capita	240	240	250	250
Number of cows required by human consumption, thousand heads	1,510	805	1,530	805
Total number of livestock necessary for milk consumption, thousand heads	2,315		2,335	

	1982		1983	
	U,WC,W	Com	U,WC,W	Com
Number of inhabitants calculated per pig	3	3	2.8	2.8
Average slaughtering weight on the hoof, kg/head	110	110	110	110
Consumption in terms of slaughtered meat, kg/inhabitant	30	30	32	32
The necessary number of livestock for human consumption, thousand heads	5,000	3,000	5,360	3,020
Total number of livestock for consumption, thousand heads	8,000		8,400	

	1984		1985	
	U,WC,W	Com	U,WC,W	Com
Number of inhabitants calculated per pig	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5
Average slaughtering weight on the hoof, kg/head	110	110	110	110
Consumption in terms of slaughtered meat, kg/inhabitant	33.5	33.5	35	35
The necessary number of livestock for human consumption, thousand heads	5,800	3,100	6,250	3,250
Total number of livestock for consumption, thousand heads	8,900		9,500	

Aside from the livestock mentioned above, it has been envisaged to annually slaughter about 1.5 million young swine, in order to provide additional resources for current consumption in people's households and for sale.

IV. Ensuring the Necessary Meat Quantities and Number of Sheep

	1982		1983	
	U,WC,W	Com	U,WC,W	Com
Number of inhabitants calculated per sheep	5	4	4.7	3.4
Average slaughtering weight, kg/sheep	32	32	35	35
Consumption in terms of slaughtered meat, kg/inhabitant	3.5	4.5	4	5.5
The necessary number of livestock for human consumption, thousand heads	2,900	2,100	3,100	2,400
Total number of livestock for consumption, thousand heads	5,000		5,500	

Total number of livestock necessary for milk consumption, thousand heads	2,255	2,280

	1984		1985	
	U,WC,W	Com	U,WC,W	Com
The number of inhabitants calculated per milk cow	10	10	10	10
Average production, liter/cow	2,640		3,000	
Total production of cow, buffalo cow, sheep and goatmilk for human consumption in terms of cow milk, thousand hectoliters	55,400		58,400	
Average consumption of milk and milk products per capita, liters/capita	240	240	250	250
Number of cows required by human consumption, thousand heads	1,510	805	1,530	805

Total number of livestock necessary for milk consumption, thousand heads	2,315	2,335

	1982		1983	
	U,WC,W	Com	U,WC,W	Com
Number of inhabitants calculated per pig	3	3	2.8	2.8
Average slaughtering weight on the hoof, kg/head	110	110	110	110
Consumption in terms of slaughtered meat, kg/inhabitant	30	30	32	32
The necessary number of livestock for human consumption, thousand heads	5,000	3,000	5,360	3,020

Total number of livestock for consumption, thousand heads	8,000	8,400

	1984		1985	
	U,WC,W	Com	U,WC,W	Com
Number of inhabitants calculated per sheep	4.5	3	3	2.5
Average slaughtering weight, kg/sheep	38	38	40	40
Consumption in terms of slaughtered meat, kg/inhabitant	4.5	7	5.5	8.5
The necessary number of livestock for human consumption, thousand heads	3,300	2,700	3,900	3,100
Total number of livestock for consumption, thousand heads	6,000		7,000	

On top of the respective numbers of adult sheep, it has been envisaged to additionally ensure -- aside from lamb for sheepskins -- some 1 million lambs annually. Their slaughtering weight should gradually increase to an average of 15-18 kg, thus attaining a surplus of resources for increasing consumption of sheep meat. In order to ensure sheep meat for the urban population, it has been envisaged to substantially increase the number of livestock in state and cooperative units, and to intensify purchases from and contracts with the people's individual households. In order to attain the envisaged average weight and greater quantities of milk and wool, measures will be taken to accelerate the program of improving all breeds of sheep, particularly those in hilly and mountainous areas.

V. Ensuring the Necessary Meat Quantities and Numbers of Poultry

	1982		1983	
	U,WC,W	Com	U,WC,W	Com
Number of poultry calculated per inhabitant	13	15	13	16
Average slaughtering weight on the hoof, kg/heads	1.45	1.45	1.5	1.5
Consumption in terms of slaughtered meat, kg/inhabitant	15	17	17	18.5
The necessary number of poultry for human consumption, million heads	200	120	205	121
Total number of poultry for consumption, million heads	320		326	

	1984		1985	
	U,WC,W	Com	U,WC,W	Com
Number of poultry calculated per inhabitant	14	17	15	18
Average slaughtering weight on the hoof, kg/heads	1.6	1.6	1.65	1.65
Consumption in terms of slaughtered meat, kg/inhabitant	18.5	21	20	23
The necessary number of poultry for human consumption, million heads	210	140	230	140
Total number of poultry for consumption, million heads	350		370	

In addition to the above-mentioned chicken meat, it has been establish to ensure a supplementary consumption of turkey, duck, goose, rabbit and other poultry and animal meat at an average yearly level of about 2 kg per inhabitant.

VI. Eggs, Consumption Per Inhabitant

	1982		1983	
	U,WC,W	Com	U,WC,W	Com
Average consumption, eggs/inhabitant	270	270	275	275
Total egg production for human consumption, million units	3,915	2,175	4,055	2,215
Total, million units	6,090		6,270	

	1984		1985	
	U,WC,W	Com	U,WC,W	Com
Average consumption, eggs/inhabitant	280	280	300	300
Total egg production for human consumption, million units	4,205	2,255	4,590	2,415
Total, million units	6,460		7,005	

VII. Consumption of Fish and Fish Products Per Capita

	1982		1983	
	U,WC,W	Com	U,WC,W	Com
Average consumption, kg/inhabitant	7	7	8	8
Total production (native and ocean fish) for consumption, thousand tons	102	56	118	65

	1984		1985	
	U,WC,W	Com	U,WC,W	Com
Average consumption, kg/inhabitant	9	9	10	10
Total production (native and ocean fish) for consumption, thousand tons	135	72	153	80

Residence Obligation of Cadres

AU021220 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 81 p 4

["Law on the Obligation of Party, State and Mass and Public Organizations' Aktivists, of Leading Cadres in Socialist Units and of Experts in Agriculture and Other Fields to Reside in the Localities in Which they Carry Out Their Activity" -- passed by the Grand National Assembly session on 28 November 1981]

[Text] The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts the present law.

Article 1 -- Party-state aktivists, aktivists of mass and public organizations, managers, chief engineers, chief-accountants and other leading cadres in socialist units, agricultural experts, physicians and veterinary surgeons, economists and teachers, who must be always present in the units and localities in which they work, due to the nature of their jobs, are obligated to change their residence and live in localities where they carry out their activity.

Within 3 months from their appointment, the aktivists, leading cadres and experts envisaged in the first paragraph must change their residence and move to the localities in which they work.

The personnel envisaged in the first paragraph, who at the date when the present law takes effect carry out their activity in other localities than the municipalities and towns in which they live, are obligated to change their residence within 6 months and to move to the locality in which they work.

Persons who work in municipalities or towns but live in villages, communes or agro-industrial towns near their place of work will maintain their residence in the respective localities, in accordance with legal provisions.

Article 2 -- The Ministry of Interior is obligated to take measures to mark down, to the identity documents of persons envisaged by the present law, the change of residence to localities in which these persons carry out their activity.

The dwellings rented by persons envisaged in Article 1 and by members of their families in other localities than the ones in which they work will be rented to other persons, in accordance with legal provisions.

Article 3 -- Persons moving to the locality in which they work but owning a dwelling in another locality may rent or sell it, as the case may be, and are entitled to build a new dwelling, by enjoying the right to credits and other forms of state assistance in accordance with legal provisions.

Article 4 -- The Council of Ministers will take measures to ensure that socialist units provide the persons wishing to build dwellings in localities to which they move, as stipulated by the present law, with building materials, credits, plots and other forms of aid, in accordance with legal provisions. Likewise, the people's councils and socialist units are obligated to building dwellings for the personnel envisaged in article 1, who do not plan to build privately-owned buildings.

The people's councils and cooperative and state socialist units are obligated to provide accommodation for the personnel and their families who move to communes and villages, in accordance with the present legal provisions. If the people's councils do not have state or cooperative-owned dwellings for this purpose, they are obligated -- until the construction of the necessary service dwellings -- to provide accommodation to the new personnel in the dwellings of citizens in the respective locality, by paying the legal rent.

Article 5 -- Ministries and other central bodies as well as people's councils and socialist units in localities in which persons envisaged in Article 1 establish their residence are obligated to assist in finding jobs for the wives or husbands of this personnel, according to their professional qualifications, in the respective or nearby localities.

Article 6 -- The supply of staples to persons envisaged by the present law will be ensured in accordance with the supply program in localities in which they carry out their activity.

Agricultural experts in villages and communes may own land plots from the areas earmarked for private farms in accordance with the statute of the respective agricultural production cooperative; or, as the case may be, they may receive plots of up to 0.10 hectares from the state agricultural units where they work with the obligation to till the land and raise animals and poultry, in accordance with legal provisions.

Likewise, aktivists, leading cadres and experts working in communes and villages may receive from the people's councils a plot of up to 300 square meters for gardens, with the obligation to obtain appropriate crops.

Article 7 -- The exchange of residence from other localities to towns considered big cities will be made in accordance with legal provisions.

Article 8 -- The persons envisaged in Article 1 who do not establish their permanent residence in localities in which they work will be fired in accordance with legal provisions, and will be directly employed in production, in their specialized field, without the possibility of occupying leading positions.

Persons fired under conditions stipulated in the first paragraph cannot be employed in their specialized field in towns declared, according to legal provisions, as big cities or in municipalities.

Article 9 -- Ministries, other central bodies, county people's councils and that of the Bucharest Municipality are obligated to take measures to implement the provisions of the present law.

Nonobservance of the obligation included in the first paragraph entails disciplinary, legal or penal action, as the case may be, against the guilty ones.

OLTEANU GREETS RAUL CASTRO ON CUBAN ARMY DAY

AU031356 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] On the 25th anniversary of the day of the revolutionary armed forces of the Repubic of Cuba, Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a congratulatory telegram to Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, first vice president of the Council of State and Ministers and minister of the revolutionary forces of the Republic of Cuba.

ARAB PARLIAMENTARIANS CONTINUE BUCHAREST VISIT

Ceausescu Meeting 4 Dec

AU042022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Dec (AGERPRES) -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania received on Friday, December 4, the delegation of the Arab Interparliamentary Union headed by Abderrahman (Bauraoui), general secretary of the union, member of Algeria's National Assembly, who paid a visit to Romania. The delegation included [name indistinct], chairman of the Commission for Arab and Foreign Relations of the People's Council of Syria, vice-chairman of the Syrian group of the interparliamentary union, (Omar Shihabi), member of the Palestine National Council, [name indistinct], chairman of the Information and Cultural Commission of the National Council of Iraq (Mutahanna Hussein), member of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, (Farid Jubran), members of the Chamber of Deputies of Lebanon, (Mkayess Ahmad), secretary of the delegation, from the Arab Interparliamentary Union.

The members of the delegation expressed the high appreciation of the Arab countries of Romania's position as regards the Middle East issues, of the sustained activity carried on by the Romanian head of state in view of the establishment of a just and durable peace in the region, of his valuable contribution to the strenghtening of peace and security throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and warmly greeted the members of the delegation and conveyed to the parliaments of the Arab countries, to the Arab peoples, wishes of success in attaining their aspirations after peace and progress.

During the talks satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the Arab countries just as the wish to further develop mutual cooperation on a political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural plane, for the benefit of the Romanian and Arab peoples, of the cause of peace and international understanding. The role was stressed devolving on the parliaments and parliamentarians in Romania and in the Arab countries in the promotion of a better mutual acquaintance, in the development of the Romanian-Arab collaboration and cooperation, of the friendship between the Romanian people and the Arab peoples.

Certain international issues were also approached especially those concerning the geographical areas where Romania and the Arab countries lie.

In connection with the Middle East situation, the need was stressed for a political, negotiated settlement of the conflict in the area which should lead to a global, just and durable peace on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, of the resolution of the Palestinian people's issue through the acknowledgement of its legitimate rights to self-determination and to its own independent state, of guaranteed independence and security for all the states in the region.

The significance was highlighted of the organization of an international conference devoted to the Middle East, with the participation of all the sides concerned, the PLO included, of other states able to make a contribution to the just and durable settlement of the situation in that area. Likewise, emphasis was placed on the role of the parliaments in the Arab countries in achieving the unity of the Arab world as well as in solving Middle East questions.

As far as the situation in Europe is concerned, stress was laid on the special significance of the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting which should give a new impetus to the translation into fact of the Helsinki Final Act with regard to the establishment of a genuine system of security and cooperation, as well as of the organization of a conference on disarmament and confidence-building on the continent. It was stated that European peace and stability require firm actions for halting the arms race, for passing to urgent measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for stopping the emplacement of new medium-range missiles and withdrawing the existing ones, for removing the war danger and establishing a climate of understanding and cooperation among all nations. In this context, the significance was highlighted of the broad demonstrations taking place in various countries of the world and the fact was underlined that they stood proof of the peoples' wish to live in peace, so that they could devote their efforts to their economic and social development. The fact was stressed by common agreement that under the current international circumstances all states, parliaments, governments, all the progressive forces, world public opinion should take action for stopping the aggravation of the world political climate, for resuming and furthering the policy of detente, peace and respect for the peoples' national independence, for the political, negotiated settlement of all litigious issues in various parts of the world, for the cancellation of the policy of force and threat of force from interstate relations, for providing conditions for all peoples' peaceful development.

The significance was also highlighted of the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, with emphasis in this respect on the great importance of reducing military expenditures and using the funds thus saved for the development of all states, of the lagging ones in particular.

In this framework, stress was laid on the high responsibilities incumbent on peoples, and in this context, on the necessity that the parliaments should make a growing contribution and take active part in solving the problems facing mankind, in the interest of peace understanding and collaboration throughout the world.

The members of the delegation were highly appreciative of President Nicolae Ceausescu's peace initiative, of the messages Romania's President addressed to the USSR and USA leaders in view of halting the deployment and development of new nuclear weapons, withdrawing the medium-range missiles from the European Continent, for a Europe free of nuclear weapons, of the appeal of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the parliaments, governments and peoples of the European countries, of the United States of America and Canada, pointing out that the materialization of the Romanian proposal fully corresponds to the ideals of peace, freedom and independence of the peoples in Europe, the Middle East and throughout the world.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Giosan Meeting

AU071100 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, on 2 December met with the delegation of the Arab Interparliamentary Union led by Abderrahman Bouroaui, secretary general of the union and member of the National People's Assembly of Algeria, which is on a visit in our country.

During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality, the guests expressed the Arab countries' high appreciation for Romania's policy toward Middle East problems and for President Nicolae Ceausescu's priceless contribution to achieving a just and lasting peace in that area, to strengthening the peoples' security and for the Romanian people's desire to make their complete contribution to the cause of peace and disarmament. During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed the upward evolution of relations at various levels between Romania and the Arab countries, the summit meetings and the constructive dialogue between parliaments and governments in promoting Romanian-Arab cooperation and collaboration. They also stressed the importance, in the current international situation, of increasing the contribution made by parliaments to resolving the problems confronting mankind in the interests of the peoples, peace, understanding and cooperation throughout the world. The members of the Arab Interparliamentary Union highly appreciated the appeal of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the parliaments, governments and peoples of the European countries, of the United States and Canada and the decision by our country's supreme legislative forum to empower President Nicolae Ceausescu to appeal to the leaders of the states participating in the Helsinki Conference to do all they can to reach concrete agreements on stopping the deployment and development of new mass-destruction weapons and on withdrawing medium-range nuclear missiles from the European Continent and to achieve a nuclear-free Europe.

The same day, the delegation of the Arab Interparliamentary Union had meetings with Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and with George Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH THAILAND -- Bangkok, 27 Nov (AGERPRES) -- The third session of the Romanian-Thai Joint Commission of Commercial Cooperation was held in Bangkok. The signed protocol stipulates the increase of commercial exchanges for 1982. The chairman for Romania, Marin Traistaru, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation met with representatives of the Thai Government and of several Thai companies. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2022 GMT 27 Nov 81 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN DEPARTS -- Stockholm, 27 Nov (AGERPRES) -- King Carl Gustaf of Sweden received Romanian ambassador in Stockholm Teodor Vasiliu, who paid a farewell call on ending his mission to that country. Messages of salute were exchanged on the occasion between the leaders of Romania and Sweden. During the interview, they appreciated the upward course of Romanian-Swedish relations and both parties' wish was expressed, to develop and diversify the bilateral collaboration on multiple planes. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2027 GMT 27 Nov 81 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DOLANC VISIT TO FRG

Meets SPD's Wischnewski 6 Dec

LD071122 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 Dec (TANJUG) -- Member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Stane Dolanc had talks here yesterday evening with deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) Hans Juergen Wischnewski. The talks dealt with coopera' between the LCY and the SPD, bilateral questions and current international problems.

Stane Dolanc arrived in Bonn yesterday at the invitation of the SPD Foundation "Friedrich Ebert." He will have talks with SPD chairman Willy Brandt and with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Dolanc will also meet with chairman of the Christian Democratic Union Helmut Kohl.

Delivers Lecture in Bonn 7 Dec

LD072144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 Dec (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, held a lecture on Yugoslavia in Bonn today within the framework of the SPD's [Social Democratic Party of Germany] Friedrich Ebert Foundation. The lecture was attended by prominent SPD politicians, scientific researchers of present-day political trends in the world, publicists and other personalities particularly interested in today's Yugoslav reality and the LCY's views of that reality.

Hans-Jeurgen Wischnewski, SPD deputy chairman, Dr Horst Ehmke, SPD Presidium member, and others also attended Stane Dolanc's report and took part in the subsequent debate.

Recalling Tito's work, on the basis of which Yugoslavia is a country of socialist self-management dedicated to a nonaligned policy, Dolanc stressed that today, following the Yugoslav president's death, his initiative on collective work, responsibility and collective management of the country represents the deep and historical meaning of the existence of both the LCY and the SFRY.

Dolanc presented several aspects of the Yugoslav self-managing system in the course of the 3 decades of its development and noted that what is at stake is a qualitative transition from a situation in which the state plays the dominant role to a situation in which the working class, working people and associated labot play a decisive role.

In Dolanc's words, Yugoslav experience has demonstrated that "there can be no socialism without democracy but that there can also be no real democracy without socialism," as he stressed in speaking to his hosts.

Stane Dolanc pointed out the fact that Yugoslavia is multinational, that there are still certain differences in the degree of development of individual republics and provinces but that these contradictions are being resolved and overcome with growing success. Self-management is the inexhaustible energy and the creative initiative of the people. In the Yugoslav framework this point is best demonstrated by the fact that on the eve of World War II the per capita social product in Yugoslavia had been one third below the world average, whereas since the fifties it has been increasing twice as quickly as in the world as a whole.

Dolanc pointed out the causes of the current economic difficulties in Yugoslavia which are the result primarily of the world energy crisis which affects all countries.

Every employed Yugoslav must, for instance, produce the equivalent of $600 annually for oil. In addition, for a developing country financial capital is becoming increasingly expensive due to high interest rates which swallow up billions of dollars. According to Dolanc, many causes are also of a "domestic" nature. Yugoslavia is now trying to make its economy as fit as possible for operating in new conditions and this is linked with saving measures, in particular in the sphere of spending foreign exchange.

Stane Dolanc, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, spoke in particular about intranational relations in Yugoslavia, about the situation in Kosovo, and he explained to his audience the practical meaning and background of the slogan "Kosovo -- A Republic," a slogan which is often referred to by the West German press. In this context, Dolanc stressed that Yugoslavia wants to have the best possible relations with all its neighbors in order that the nationalities may have an even better opportunity to be bridges of cooperation and not causes of conflicts. However, according to Dolanc, without mutual respect for integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of others, nationalities cannot be bridges of cooperation and good relations.

Dolanc emphasized in particular that self-management and nonalignment represent an organic whole of the entire Yugoslav policy. Explaining in greater detail what nonalignment means in essence, Dolanc added that this movement, particularly today, is not turning a blind eye to the hotbeds of crisis in the world and that the policy of nonalignment has become even more topical.

Dolanc also acquainted his audience with the preparations for the seventh nonaligned conference as well as with the views of Yugoslavia, as a nonaligned country, on various international issues. In addition, he spoke of Yugoslavia's attitudes to disarmament and to the resumption of the North-South dialogue after Cancun. The chief priority of Yugoslav foreign policy, Dolanc said, are maximum efforts which should be made to halt the unfavorable trends in international relations and to consolidate peace and social progress.

Stane Dolanc's lecture was warmly applauded and followed up with several questions about Yugoslav views in various spheres of international relations. Several speakers in the debate noted that some trends in the internal sphere in both countries -- expressed as economic difficulties -- are of similar nature, because they are caused by general international economic trends. Asked about how Yugoslavia intends to implement the stabilization policy, Dolanc replied that the endeavors are aimed at achieving stabilization in a unified manner and not in a "statist way" but on a self-managing basis and in line with present-day technology.

SPD Deputy Chairman Wischnewski cordially thanked Dolanc for his lecture and stressed that this meeting, as a broader forum, took place in an open and friendly atmosphere. Wischnewski stressed in particular the significance of the part of Dolanc's lecture dealing with nonaligned policy and he emphasized the evident and significant role which Yugoslavia plays in the Nonaligned Movement.

This evening Stane Dolanc, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, will have a meeting with Helmut Schmidt, SPD deputy chairman and FRG Chancellor.

PROSPECTS IMPROVE FOR TRADE WITH INDIA

LD071402 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1013 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Dec (TANJUG) -- According to agreements concluded and a broader interest displayed in Yugoslav industrial products at the just closed international fair in New Delhi the Yugoslav-Indian trade, which over the past three years marked a slowdown, is expected to considerably increase.

It is also expected that higher forms of bilateral economic cooperation will more intensively develop. Representatives of Indian and Yugoslav enterprises are bringing to a close negotiations on major contracts in the field of investment and industrial cooperation.

The international jury of the fair has awarded a prize to the most successful pavilions. The prize is shared by the Yugoslav, USSR, Pakistani and Saudi Arabia's pavilions.

The Yugoslav products which aroused the greatest interest of Indian businessmen include the "IMT" tractors, the "Zastava" automobiles and some other industrial products.

DRAGOSAVAC CONFERS WITH CYPRIOT PARTY LEADER

LD071830 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1648 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Dec (TANJUG) -- A solution for the Cypriot crisis is possible only on the basis of an agreement to secure independence, territorial integrity and nonalignment for this island republic, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, emphasized here today in a talk with Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary-general of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), who today arrived for a visit to Yugoslavia.

Dragosavac recalled the stands of the Nonaligned Movement and the U.N. resolutions on the Cypriot question. Papaioannou acquainted Dragosavac with his party's views on the situation in Cyprus and possibilities for solving the Cypriot crisis.

Trends in the world's communist and worker movement and the international situation were also discussed. Differing views in stands on individual questions should not stand in the way of development of cooperation, it was emphasized.

SERBIA OBJECTS TO ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE BILL

LD071600 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Dec (TANJUG) -- The proposed bill on all-people's defense is the result of long and firm preparations in which representatives of the most responsible bodies of all-people's defense from the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces were also involved. It contains many solutions which were in the previous law, whose value was confirmed in practice. A definitive standpoint on some issues raised in the discussion needs to be adopted during the preparation of the proposed bill. This was stated at today's session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber National Defense Committee by Mihajlo Brajovic, chairman of this committee.

In today's discussion about some open questions in the proposed law on all-people's defense and the draft, special attention was devoted to the view of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia to the effect that this document does not sufficiently respect the position of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the autonomous provinces. In this connection the committee adopted the view that the proposer should find suitable solutions and propose them to the Federal Chamber. This relates to other issues, as well as this.

HODZA, DEVA ATTEND KOSOVO POWER INDUSTRY MEETING

AU052145 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Summary from poor reception] Today, a meeting with representatives of the Kosovo Elektroprivreda [electric power industry] composite organization of associated labor was held at the Pristina Elektroprivreda installation.

Fadilj Hodza, Veli Deva, Ilja Vakic, Nesi Gasi and Svetislav Jaksic attended the meeting which discussed the implementation of the conclusions of the 21st session of the LCY Central Committee and of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo on fulfilling the plan tasks and the economic stabilization measures. Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the managing Committee, spoke on the activities of communists and other organized forces of the Elektroprivreda collective. According to him, the Electroprivreda organization will fulfill its 1982 plan. Fadilj Hodza participated in the work of the meeting.

KOSOVO SAWP PREPARES TO MEET WORKERS FROM ABROAD

AU052147 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] At its session today, which was presided over by Azem Vlasi, the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference's Coordination Committee for our workers temporarily employed abroad adopted the program for winter meetings with the citizens from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo temporarily employed outside the borders of our country. Sinan Hasani, vice president of Yugoslavia's Assembly and member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, and Becir Hoti, executive secretary of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, attended the meeting. In view of the fact that our workers temporarily residing in West European countries have been especially exposed to hostile propaganda by various extremist organizations meetings provide a special opportunity to organize, through the most direct possible contacts with large numbers of citizens, the talks in local communities or at the communal level and thereby to present the Kosovo reality, taking into consideration in this connection all circumstances and conditions of our current socioeconomic and political development.

KRAGUJEVAC COMMUNISTS REVIEW YEAR'S STRUGGLE

AU041806 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The Kragujevac Communal Conference of the League of Communists has appraised its year-long ideological-political activity in the struggle against antiself-managing phenomena, abuses of position and the "leaderism" of individuals, and concluded that the League of Communists emerged from that struggle stronger ideologically and in action. The conference considered, as a special item of the agenda, the measures of the state organs to determine the criminal responsibility of Borivoje Petrovic, former president of the Communal Assembly. The discussion in this connection proceeded from the fact that neither the committee nor the conference intend or have ever intended to exert pressure on the justice organs in whose work they have complete confidence. But, as was pointed out, this confidence must constantly continue to be confirmed in practice. However, it was emphasized that the League of Communists must not be tolerant toward obvious abuses, antiself-managing phenomena, group ownership behavior and attacks on social property. The conference concluded on the basis of this view that the basic organizations of the League of Communists in the communal and district justice administrations must analyze their work and their involvement in implementing constitutionality and legality and subsequently inform the Kragujevac Communal Committee of the League of Communists on that.

MONTENEGRO LC VIEWS ALBANIAN TEXTS IN SCHOOLS

LD072334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Summary] Titograd, 7 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro discussed at its session today current ideo-political questions of self-management transformation of secondary education and adopted conclusions relative to the activity of party organizations and organs in this area.

"The Central Committee conclusions specifically instruct the communists in schools where education is in the Albanian language and in professional educational and pedagogic organs in the republic to thoroughly and critically analyze syllabuses and text books for lessons in the Albanian language. The ideological orientation and quality of these text books, their content and pedagogical-scientific and educational values must be thoroughly evaluated. It was stressed at the session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro that unified ideological and program orientations which serve as a basis for the drafting of all textbooks in Montenegro must be applied also to the text books for lessons in the Albanian lagnuage."

POWER SUPPLY 'CRITICAL' IN CROATIA, MONTENEGRO

AU040933 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Nov 81 p 16

[M.P. and I.L. report]

[Summary] "The electrical energy situation in Croatia is extremely critical and unless the reductions of consumption which started on Monday are consistently carried out, the electrical energy system may break down."

This serious warning was sounded yesterday at a meeting of the executive committees of the republican self-managing interest community of electricity consumers, and of the community of the electricity generating work organizations of Croatia. The 10 percent reduction in consumption is not adhered to by all consumers. The Rijeka and Sisak thermo power stations have only a few days' supply of fuel oil and the water level in the accumulation lakes of the hydropower stations is low.

"The seriousness of the existing electrical energy situation in Montenegro was indicated yesterday at an extraordinary session of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. It was assessed that the electricity supply is further deteriorating, so that the possibilities to meet the consumers' needs are less and less favorable every day." The Executive Council will propose to the Federal Executive Council that Solidarity measures be applied within the Yugoslav electricity system. The television program should be shortened.

Bosnia-Hercegovina imports daily 2.5 million kilowatt hours. All the thermoelectric power stations in the republic are working well. The 50 mw unit of the Tuzla thermo power station will begin work today after its regular overhaul, increasing the daily output by 1 million kilowatt hours. The Bocac hydroelectric power station will start operating at the beginning of December.

BRIEFS

VOJVODINA LC MEMBERSHIP INCREASE -- Novi Sad, 7 Dec (TANJUG) -- Between the 16th and the 17th conference, during the past 3 and 1/2 years, the membership of the League of Communists of Vojvodina increased by 43,000 members. It stood at 179,000 on 1 January 1978 and at 222,000 at the end of June this year. Today practically one out of nine inhabitants in Vojvodina and one out of three employees in the social sector is a member of the League of Communists of Vojvodina. As far as admission of agricultural workers into the League of Communists is concerned, for a number of years now although the number of agricultural workers in the League of Communists of Vojvodina is going up in absolute terms, it is going down percentage wise. At the beginning of 1978 agricultural workers made up 2.4 percent of the League of Communists of Vojvodina membership, and only 2.1 percent at the end of June this year. In addition to many reasons for this unsatisfactory state of affairs, one of the basic reasons is the fact that League of Communists organizations do not concern themselves with matters of vital interest to these people. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 7 Dec 81 LD]